

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[2 of Vol. 43.]

The Friends of this Miscellany, who may be desirous of completing their Sets or Volumes, are requested to take notice, that, for the purpose of encouraging their Design, the several Numbers composing the first FORTY VOLUMES, or to the Commencement of 1816, will be sold at ONE SHILLING and THREE PENCE per Number, till the first of May next; but, after that time, they can be had only at the usual Price of Two Shillings. The increased Demand for this Work, in every part of the World where the English Language is read, and the Interruptions of the supply in foreign Countries, owing to successive Wars, will, it is presumed, render this Proposal an Accommodation to many of our distant Readers, as well as to many new Subscribers at Home.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when a number of our countrymen are desirous of making up their minds in regard to the eligibility of France, either as a family residence or as a place of education, it will not, I trust, be thought a trespass on the patience of your readers if I enter at some length into a discussion of these topics. Having lived several years in that country with my family, I have had an opportunity of arriving at settled opinions in regard to a variety of matters, which cannot be ascertained by a mere traveller, or by one who has been resident for a short time.

Expense of Housekeeping.

Nothing can be more erroneous than the statements circulated on this head by travellers, or pretended travellers, such as Pinkney, or by a number of our countrymen (officers and others), who are not in the habit of house-keeping calculations. These persons have little idea of taking a comprehensive view of all that is necessary to the support and education of a family, and are apt to lose sight of the general result by attending to mere matters of detail. They should begin by making an addition to the rate of market-prices in France, when compared with those of England, on account of the necessity of living in a larger town in the former, if we make a point of enjoying correspondent comforts. They should, in the next place, be careful, in their comparative estimate, to contrast districts similarly situated to each other, taking distance from the capital, in either country, as one of the grand regulators of the markets. Whatever travellers may say to the contrary, we shall find in France, as in England, a progressive enhancement as we approach the metropolis; the exemption from turnpike dues, and the

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consequent cheapness of land-carriage, producing a drain from the adjoining provinces to Paris, in the same way as is done to London by our canal boats and our still more numerous land vehicles. It would thus be obviously unfair to contrast Kent or Essex with provinces so remote from Paris as Gascony or Languedoc; or to make a parallel, on the other hand, between Upper Normandy and a county so distant as Devonshire. What then is the ratio of difference if we adopt the plan of contrasting Paris with London, and a district in France with a district in England, similarly situated in respect to distance from the metropolis; and if we, moreover, make our estimate not on a few particular articles, but on all that is necessary to the maintenance and education of a family? To this interesting query, my answer is, that in peace 100*l.* will go as far, but not farther, in France, than 150*l.* in England. In war the difference was greater, but peace has had no effect in reducing prices in France. It is fit, however, to add, that an income of 500*l.* a-year will introduce a family much more into society than one of 7 or 800*l.* in England—the practice of our southern neighbours being to meet, not at dinner, but in evening, parties, and to lay wonderful little stress on the aspect of the mansion or furniture of the friends whom they visit: their grand object is to meet with lively companions, who will either contribute to their amusement, by communicating something new and piquant, or will listen with complacency to those tales of wonder with which a Frenchman is always big, and in which some dextrous exploit of his own generally comes in for a prominent share. Such companions are forthwith declared to be *des gens fort aimables*, or *des personnes charmantes*, and the intimacy is kept up with very little retrospect

respect to the amount of their property, or to their style of living.

Most of the English who have as yet removed to the opposite side of the channel are army or navy officers with families. A previous knowledge of the language, to some extent at least, is necessary, the French seldom knowing any thing of English, though quick in comprehending a broken phrase, and never disposed to ridicule a foreigner. Our housekeepers, at least the calculating part of them, may be gratified by the following circumstantial estimate of family expences, taken from a return of several provincial towns of the larger class (from 10,000 to 30,000 inhabitants), and applicable, with slight modifications, to most of the places in the northern and central parts of France, which can with any propriety be recommended for the residence of an English family.

Rent of an unfurnished house of nine or ten rooms, with a garden, from 30*l.* to 40*l.* sterling a-year.

Taxes, as far as payable by the tenant, 5*l.* a-year.

Improvements necessary to adapt a house to an English family: these occur chiefly in the first year, and, supposing an occupancy of six years, may average, after deducting the allowance eventually obtained from the proprietor, 7*l.* a-year.

Wages—a man-servant, 10*l.* or 12*l.* a-year; a woman cook, 6*l.* or 8*l.* a-year; house-maid, 5*l.* or 6*l.* a-year; a mechanic, 1*s.* 10*d.* a-day; a labourer, 1*s.* 3*d.* a-day.

Fuel—three room-fires in winter, and kitchen-fire throughout the year, 30*l.* a-year.

Butcher's meat—beef (the English lb.) 4*d.* and 4½*d.*; mutton, 4*d.* and 4½*d.*; veal, 4*d.* and 4½*d.*; pork, 5*d.*

Fish in the maritime districts plenty and cheap.

Poultry—a goose or turkey, 2*s.* to 3*s.*; couple of fowls, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

Butter, fresh (in summer), 7*d.*, 8*d.*, and 9*d.* per lb.

Milk, the pot of two quarts, 2*d.* to 3*d.*

Eggs commonly 5*d.* a-dozen.

Small beer, 5*d.* the gallon.

(The customary drink is cyder, or *vin du Pays.*)

Candles, according to quality, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, or 10*d.* per lb.

Bread, the quartern loaf, in an ordinary season 7*d.* (at present 1*s.*)

Groceries nearly as in England, tea being cheaper, but sugar somewhat dearer.

Clothes—linen and silks cheaper, cotton manufactures dearer, than in England; woollens somewhat dearer, but more durable.

Education—boarding-schools, girls 25*l.* a-year (including extras); boys 30*l.* (in-

cluding extras).—Board in a family, with private tuition—girls 35*l.* to 40*l.*; boys 50*l.*—Private lessons, by the hour, in the French language, 10*d.* or 1*s.*; ditto in music, 1*s.* 6*d.*

All these prices are the same, or nearly the same, in peace and war; the only article of expense affected by an influx of English into any particular town is house-rent. As to the quality of provisions, French butcher's meat and butter are not equal to English, except in Normandy; but the bread and the poultry are extremely good throughout. The usual fuel is wood, but coals may be had in several places, and will become more easily attainable as the inland navigation is improved.

In the south of France prices are somewhat below the above list, but the situation is ineligible for an English family, both on account of the distance and of the hazard attendant on the removal of children to a climate where the autumnal heats are very unfavourable to constitutions accustomed to a different atmosphere.

While on the chapter of expense, it may not to be amiss to notice one of the greatest vexations experienced by our countrymen in France, we mean *l'habitude de surfaire*, or the vile practice of over-asking, particularly in shops. This custom is not wholly exploded in our own country, particularly in remote parts, and originated there, as in France, less from the spirit of imposition than from a notion, on the part of country-folks, and other purchasers of equal sagacity, that the only way to make a good bargain was to beat down the vender. In walking along the streets of a French town of the larger class, we occasionally see the significant words *au prix juste*, suspended in the window, and there certainly are various shops and warehouses where it is made a point to ask the lowest price at once; but, as these are comparatively few, the proper course for English residents is to make their purchases, not alone, but in company with some respectable inhabitant of the town. This assistance is very easily obtained, a French lady being always ready to come forward to aid *Madame l'Etrangère*, and hardly requiring the formality of an introduction: in fact they consider themselves flattered by the request, and may be depended on for setting about it with great zeal: the only hazard is lest they should not understand the quality of what they purchase, either for us or themselves; France

France being a country where both sexes are in the habit of dabbling in every thing, without knowing almost any thing to the bottom.

Inconveniences of a Residence in France.

But if, in regard to some points, a favourable testimony ought to be borne to France, the case is very different when we come to speak of the arrangements for personal comfort or convenience. We have here streets that are narrow, ill-paved, and badly lighted; no flags for pedestrians; a common sewer or gutter running down the middle; and a dirty shed sometimes rising close to a stately mansion. An Englishman, on arriving in a French town, imagines himself set down in some unlucky suburb, and walks along expecting, at every turn, that the miserable street before him must draw to an end, and be succeeded by one better suited to his ideas of neatness and comfort. On entering the precincts of a French mansion, he is struck with a woeful want of order in the court-yard, every thing seeming out of its place; a cabriolet sometimes obstructing his approach to the door, and a well almost always occupying the place of a pump. On crossing the threshold, his eye is saluted with stone floors, a wandering passage, dark rooms, and doors and windows that have never shut tight since they were fixed on the spot. To mend the matter, a Frenchman, on showing him through this uninviting abode, will call out at every dark apartment he opens, *Voyez, monsieur, comme cela est commode*; and, if he have the good fortune to walk into a room a little more decent, he will exclaim, *Cette piece est superbe*, while his *cara-sposa* re-echoes, *Monsieur, elle est magnifique*. In fact, the grand difficulty in settling an English family in France is to find a tolerable house. Wherever they take up their abode they may lay their account with the necessity of making a number of improvements, so that France is of all countries one of the least adapted to those of our countrymen who are infected with a rage for change in this expensive point. The true plan is, after passing several weeks at an hotel, or in lodgings, and, after visiting a number of different habitations, to make up one's mind to settle in one of the least exceptionable, to take it for a specified term on lease, and to submit patiently to the trouble of making it comfortable. Our countrymen, at least those who contemplate a prolonged residence, are likely to prefer the suburbs of

a large town, where houses are at a lower rent than in the central part, and have generally the addition of a garden. The French prefer the interior of a town, not so much from a perverted taste as from the inconvenience of paying evening visits at a distance along their ill-paved streets. A country residence is not to be thought of; it is uncomfortable to an English family for various reasons, particularly from the badness of the cross-roads, and the total want of comfort in the villages.

This state of backwardness is apparent in a variety of other matters. A French shop, even when of extensive business, is almost always in a state of uproar, and the individuals in attendance, though naturally quick and ready, lose a deal of time in serving customers from their want of method, and their habit of incessant talk. If you go among the mercers, and begin by asking for the pattern-book, you will find in one shop that it is missing, in another they will hand you one as large as a folio Bible, while in a third they disdain such accommodation *in toto*, and show their cloth only in the piece. Among mechanics too we often see a deal of ingenuity in the individuals, along with a strange inferiority in the finisher's work. The greatest deficiency in this respect exists in hardware articles; nothing is so wretched as the *serrurerie* of France. Their locks and keys are so bad and dear that a number of the inhabitants supply their place by *clanches* or latches, which emit a delightful sound every time the door is opened or shut. The cause of all this is the dearness of coal, the rarity of iron mines, but most of all the miserable want of subdivision in their hardware manufactures; this forms such an objection to English emigrants, that every thing in the shape of hardware belonging to the family in England, such as knives, forks, kettles, saucepans, razors, pen-knives, &c. should be packed up and brought over; and, in fact, it might not be unadvisable to purchase second-hand locks and keys for doors, chests, and drawers; such articles, when not new, being admissible without duty, under the general head of furniture. It is worth while to add, that the French pencils are likewise very bad; they seem to have no proper black-lead.

Medical Attendance.

Amidst all the backwardness and thoughtless habits of our southern neighbours, it is no small comfort that a family residing among them may in general

neral reckon on judicious assistance from medical men. Their physicians have in most cases been educated at Paris, and have enjoyed all the opportunities of observation afforded by the hospitals of a great capital. Their fees (from 3s. to 5s. a visit,) are so moderate as to enable even the humblest classes to have access to them, and to be in a great measure exempt from dependence on inferior practitioners.

Arrangements necessary on Crossing the Channel.

On determining to make a change of residence, a certain sum should be paid into a banking or mercantile house in London, a small part of it taken out in travelling orders on the correspondents of such a house as Ransom and Co. or Herries and Co. and a letter taken over to show that the remainder may be drawn for from France, as soon as may be requisite. Bank-notes are not eligible—they fetch a smaller premium than bills of exchange, and may even fall into discredit, if the French continue to be exposed to loss from forgery, of which there have been already too many instances.

The habit of giving credit prevails much less in France than in England. A month or two after making a purchase, or setting a tradesman to work, you will be waited on with the *petit memoire*, a respectful bow, and assurance that, “*si cela ne gêne pas monsieur, on lui sera in finiment obligé de toucher la petite somme, car l'argent est extrêmement rare dans ce moment-ci.*” Hence the necessity of making an early use of one's ready money, or letter of credit on London;—the counterpoise for this early disburse is the absence of those unwelcome visitors, Christmas bills.

Furniture is admissible free of duty, after undergoing an inspection at the Custom-house, to ascertain that it is intended, not for sale, but for private use. The plan in such a case is, before landing the furniture, to address a letter to the *Directeur-general des Impositions indirectes à Paris*, specifying the marks of the packages, and, in general terms, the nature of their contents. In answer to this, a *permis d'entrée* is sent down to the proper officer at the sea-port, who proceeds to make the desired examination, after which the articles are forwarded to the owner free of expense.

English servants of either sex are frequently desirous of visiting France, from a love of novelty, and are apt, as soon as that is gratified, to become im-

patient to return home; to reconcile them to that country requires a residence of two or three years, which implies a share of perseverance to be expected only from a tried or attached domestic; those who are most eager to come over are generally the most desirous to return. French servants are in general prompt and willing, but little accustomed to method or cleanliness; their honesty and moral conduct do not, whatever may be alledged, afford cause of complaint, but they are in general egregious talkers, being always accustomed to do their work in company of some kind or other, and being moreover admitted by their superiors to a familiarity of conversation not sanctioned on our side of the Channel.

I am now to suspend for the present my remarks, but shall make a point of sending you for your next number some observations on—

1. The merits of particular districts in France as a family residence.
2. The more striking habits and peculiarities of the French.
3. The activity of the women.
4. The state of morals.

EMIGRANS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen some remarks in your Magazine for December 1815, p. 392, respecting the sinking of an empty bottle closely corked, to the depth of 100 fathoms, I am induced to hope you will not deem the following account of six experiments, made on board the Prince Leopold, near the Bay of Biscay, on the 10th of October last, as unworthy of insertion.

First, we let down an empty bottle well corked (which was sunk by the aid of lead), about, fifty fathoms; when drawn up, it was filled with water, the cork inverted, and forced about half way out of the bottle. The bottle was filled with fresh water, closely corked, and let down again; when drawn up, the cork was inverted as before, and the bottle full of water, which was brackish.

The third time, the captain put a piece of twine under the cork, and tied it round the neck of the bottle, so that, if the cork went in, the twine must break. It was again sunk to the same depth, and, when taken up, the cord was much forced, but not broken, and the bottle was about half full of water.

A piece of twine was again put under the cork, and a thick coat of sealing-wax on the top of it. It was sunk this time

time ninety-eight fathoms; when raised, the twine and seal were both broken, and the cork inverted.

We then tied a piece of twine under the cork, forced a strong stocking-needle through the top of it, which rested on each side of the bottle's neck, and dipped it in boiling pitch. It was let down the same depth as the last, and, when taken up, the cork was turned as before, the twine broken, the needle bent and forced in with the cork, and the bottle full of water.

The sixth time, we put a cord cross-wise under the cork, the cork and bottle-neck were dipped in boiling pitch, afterwards a piece of strong canvass was tied closely over the warm pitch; then the canvass, cork, and bottle-neck dipped in pitch again, and sunk to the depth of ninety-eight fathoms. On drawing it up, it appeared that the water had pressed with great force on the cork, but the bottle was empty. This proves that the water must enter at the cork, and not as Mr. Campbell, in his *Travels in Africa*, seems to suppose, through the pores of the bottle.

Salford; Feb. 1, 1817.

L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LETTER has appeared in some of the Newspapers written by the Rev. F. Trevor, of Burnham, in this county, with the professed intention of counteracting, what he is pleased to term, the exaggerated or incorrect statements communicated by different individuals to the Board of Agriculture. Living, as I do, in the same neighbourhood both with Mr. Trevor and Mr. Locke, whose statement it has been Mr. Trevor's object more immediately to controvert, I beg leave to trouble the readers of the *Monthly Magazine* and the public with a few observations relative to both these gentlemen's statements, disclaiming the most distant idea of personality to either of them.

Mr. Trevor says, that "the facility with which paper-money could at one time be procured from the country banks, induced many, without any property of their own, to make purchases in land, while habits of excessive drinking, in themselves expensive, are yet more ruinous in their consequent incapacity for business. To either, or both of these causes, must be ascribed, I fear, almost every case of distress that has occurred here." Again, "But so far from the parish, in general, being in a state of

ruin, few, I am persuaded, in this neighbourhood, can be found in a more flourishing condition."

To the first assertion, that many have made purchases in land without any property of their own, I must beg leave to demur, and move to read that, *almost all who have made purchases in land had some property of their own*; which will, I believe, be much nearer the truth. I do not mean property in land, but property of some kind or another: farming stock, seven years ago, being as valuable and marketable a property as land.

The second observation, that "excessive drinking" has been the cause of many failures and cases of distress in Burnham, or this neighbourhood, I beg leave respectfully, but firmly, to deny: that, now and then, a solitary case of that kind can be found I doubt not, as "excessive drinking," unfortunately, is not yet banished from any of the walks, either of upper or lower life. As a general position, it is wholly unwarranted; nor have I ever known that Burnham was, at any time, distinguished as a drunken parish: at this time, in particular, there is peculiar injustice and cruelty in the imputation. I can readily admit, that few parishes in the neighbourhood will be found in a more flourishing condition than Burnham; for I verily believe that many will be found much worse: but I again beg leave to say, that Mr. Trevor ought not to have used the term *flourishing* at all; it is a term which cannot be applicable to that parish at this time, nor has it been for some time past. Burnham is not in a flourishing condition; and, if Mr. Trevor will consult the land-surveyor, to whom he alludes, complete evidence of the fact can be obtained.

If the lands of Burnham have been let at "exorbitant rent," as, according to Mr. Trevor's own statement, some of them have, and if many of them are now let at a low rent, will not this fact alone account for the distress, according to Mr. Locke's statement? And what necessity can there be for wandering into the wilderness of *words*, not *facts*; and for foregoing the evidence directly before our eyes, in search of the *causa abdita* of what is apparently and really the simplest thing in the world?

Again. What is the criterion of "exorbitant rent?" Hudibras says,

"The value of a thing

Is as much money as 'twill bring."

I can assert with truth, that many acres of arable land were let in this place (Huntspill)

(Huntspill) for six, seven, and even eight pounds per acre, during the years 1810, 1811, and 1812, which will not now yield more than half the money: and, of grazing land, the difference is considerably more than 20 or 25 per cent.; in some cases it approaches nearer to an hundred per cent. in depreciation, and the present state of the cheese-market is very likely to reduce it still lower: milch-cows, which were let last year for twelve pounds each, not yielding more than ten guineas, or eleven pounds at most. Here then, since the last year, is a depreciation of at least ten per cent.

Mr. Trevor seems to lay much stress upon the poor-rates; but, upon Mr. Locke's statement and Mr. T.'s, both now before me, as far as Mr. Locke's goes, there is no difference: Mr. T. has quoted seven years' poor-rates, but he would have enabled the public to judge much better if he had given us a few years of an earlier date, such as the years 1790, 1791, and 1792, about which periods, if I mistake not, lands let in this neighbourhood for nearly the same prices which they now produce. But, after all, the poor-rates in this county are not, in every instance, criterions of the actual state of the poor: a good deal depends upon management; and, management being equal, and the many subsidies being withholden which are always called for from the poor-rates for the maintenance of soldiers' wives and families, &c. &c. during a war, if Burnham be in a flourishing condition, it is really astonishing how, with all its flourishing, that in 1816, since the war has ceased, the poor-rates should have exceeded 1815 by nearly one hundred and fifty pounds. Upon the whole, after looking at both the gentlemen's statements, I am inclined to consider Mr. Locke's by far the most correct; and I am borne out in this opinion by the opinion of a very respectable friend of mine, who knows well the state of Mr. Locke's lands, and who assures me that there is no exaggeration in Mr. L.'s statement.

Mr. Trevor appears to confine his observations more immediately to Burnham; but, if I understand Mr. Locke rightly, his apply more generally to the county. That for some time past the poor have wanted labour, in many instances, there can be no sort of question; but in what state, for the last three years, have the yeomanry been? What have been their privations and their sufferings? Of these, Mr. Trevor

saith not. I do not invite him to make out a list of the numbers of that useful body of men reduced to beggary in the circuit of ten miles, taking Burnham as a centre; but I fear, were it faithfully and correctly made, it would present an astounding picture, which would make the glazers of the times turn pale, and we should hear no more of those perverse attempts, *currente calamo*, to make that dark which is as clear as the sun at noon-day.

Since writing the above, I have referred to the parochial documents of this parish, and, for the years which I have been enabled to obtain with accuracy, omitting fractions, the poor-rates amounted to—

1784 . . . £382	1810 . . . £844
1785 . . . 254	1811 . . . 850
1786 . . . 381	1812 . . . 853
1787 . . . 318	1813 . . . 1242
1788 . . . 255	1814 . . . 1263
1789 . . . 382	1815 . . . 843
1794 . . . 350	1816 . . . 844

I have omitted the years 1790, 91, and 92, merely because there are no remaining documents in the parish-books to ascertain the amount of the rates made in those years for the relief of the poor; where it will be seen, that, in 1794—the second year of a war, the poor-rates were not half so much as they now are—the second year of a peace.

Perhaps a more full and complete criterion cannot be given of the state of agricultural distress in this neighbourhood than the following statement: as the person lived in the midst of those who obtained their living solely by the produce of the land; and, if they fell, his trade, of course, must fall: I except, however, a little spinning and knitting amongst the poor, which very little affects the main question, farther than as a stocking-manufacturer in this neighbourhood told me lately, that he was very much afraid he should be obliged to cease to employ a great number of hands, in consequence of the difficulty he found in disposing of his goods at any price; which, if he does, will throw a greater burthen upon the poor-rates.

A person kept a shop in this part of the county for about sixteen years; his stock usually amounted in value to about 2,500*l.*; and to the year 1813 his gross profits were from three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds per annum. After deducting the expenses of his trade, he was rated to the Property-tax for 155*l.* per annum, that is, 15*l.* 10*s.*; which, with Property-tax for his house and Assessed Taxes, amounted

amounted to nearly fifty pounds per annum. From the middle of the year 1813 to Michaelmas last, his trade gradually declined; and the last year, added to the two years of loss before, he sunk many hundred pounds of his capital: he made in six years about three hundred pounds bad debts, although, such is the remarkable fact, that, in the ten years before, his bad debts did not exceed ten pounds for the whole period; and this person was neither given to "excessive drinking," nor had he made one single purchase in land; nor was he, as it is believed, quite incompetent to carry on a concern which had been held by his family for half a century.

J. JENNINGS.

Huntspill; Feb. 12, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PARIS has been justly deemed the elysium of a man of letters; here every facility that can be desired or wished is afforded to the foreigner who wishes to satisfy his curiosity, or improve his mind: at the name of a foreign man of letters every door flies open, and the professors and members of the different learned bodies rival each other in honoring their visitor, and aiding his researches; added to which, the various public institutions, where lectures are delivered gratuitously to all who present themselves, render Paris unique. Here a person may become acquainted with any branch of literature or science, under the tuition of the best masters, gratis. To rival Paris, a city must throw open all the gates of instruction; her philosophers must bury self-love; her men of science must be anxious to disseminate knowledge, for the general benefit of society, and not conceal a happy discovery in order to make it subservient to a private commercial speculation.

In taking a survey of literary Paris, under this point of view, I shall not notice the courses of lectures of the various professors at their own houses, in which there is no difference between Paris and London, excepting that at Paris the courses of lectures are upon easier terms.

THE INSTITUTE.

The first learned body of France is the Institute; it is divided into four classes or academies, viz.

The French Academy.

The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

The Royal Academy of the Sciences.

The Royal Academy of the Fine Arts.

The *first* holds its sittings every Thursday; its object is exclusively French literature and the French language.

The *second* holds its sittings every Friday; its domain is more extensive—comprising history, ancient literature, and literature in general.

The *third*, which holds its sittings every Monday, is divided into the following sections:—

1. Geometry.—2. Mechanics.—3. Astronomy.—4. Geography and Navigation.—5. General Physics.—6. Chemistry.—7. Mineralogy.—8. Botany.—9. Rural Economy.—10. Anatomy and Zoology.—11. Medicine and Surgery.

The *fourth*, holding its sittings every Saturday, is composed of the following sections:—

1. Painting.—2. Sculpture.—3. Architecture.—4. Engraving.—5. Musical Composition.

At the regular weekly sittings of the different academies, each endeavours to contribute something to the stock of learning or knowledge, and to communicate whatever may have been published of importance in any part of the world. Strangers are admitted to the sittings of all the classes, on the presentation of a member; and foreigners are permitted to take notes of remarkable memoirs read by the members, &c.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY.

The Royal Library is placed in the best possible hands for foreigners—the administrator or governor is the Chevalier Langlès, the Persian professor, who delights to afford every facility to foreigners in their researches in the old manuscripts, &c.

In the winter season the courses of lectures commence at the Library for teaching the living oriental languages, and the study of antiquities, in the following order, for the present season.

Course of Persian.

[Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 2½ P.M.]

M. Langlès consecrates two lessons weekly in developing the grammatical principles of Persian, and one to the explanation of the *Béharistan*, the *Djamy*, and the different formulæ of the chancery of the *Durbars* of India.

Course of Arabic.

[Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10½ A.M.]

M. Silvester de Sacy, professor, explains the fifty-one and following chapters of the Koran, with the commencement of *Béidhawi*, the book of *Calila*, and the poem *Maksoura* of *Ebn Doreid*.

Course

Course of Turkish.

[Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 12½ P.M.]

M. Amodée Jaubert, professor, develops, after a new system, the Turkish grammar, and the explanation of the *Gihân-nunâ*. The professor will conclude the course of lectures by the reading of the principal treaties concluded between the kings of France and the sultans of the Ottoman Porte.

Course of Armenian.

[Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 P.M.]

M. Cirbied, professor of Armenian, after developing the principles of the grammar of this language, explains several chapters of the history of *Lazarus of Parba*, the conversations of *Gregory of Narek*, the fables of *Mikhitar*, and some passages of the oration of *St. Nersès*. The course will conclude with extracts from the Armenian history of *Moses of Khorène*, and fragments of Armenian poetry.

Course of Antiquities.

[Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 2 P.M. precisely.]

M. Millin, professor of Archæology, treats of heroic history, explained by ancient monuments, of which he will present the originals, casts, or engravings.

N.B. This course commenced the 15th of January.

Course of Modern Greek.

[Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2½ P.M.]

M. Hase, professor *pro temp.* develops the principles of vulgar Greek grammar, and explains several fragments of verse composed in this language, as well as the description of Arabic by *Gerassima de Philippopoli*, to which he adds instructions for facilitating the reading of Greek manuscripts.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF FRANCE.

The most distinguished professors of the capital deliver lectures gratis, during the winter season, on all the sciences and belles lettres.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The physicians of "the faculty of medicine" hold their sittings every Thursday, when the members read memoirs on whatever occurs as new or important in the healing art; thus every happy discovery becomes public property, for the benefit of humanity. Visitors are admitted on the introduction of a member, and permitted to take notes of any curious memoir on proper application to the secretary.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EMULATION, Holds its sittings at the School of Me-

dicine every other Wednesday; its object is the same as the above, with this distinction, that here the buds of genius may shoot forth, and present their tribute; the former is the Collège of Physicians, the nature of this is expressed in its title.

PHILOMATIC SOCIETY.

This, as its title indicates, is a society formed for the cultivation of the sciences in general; it holds its sittings every fortnight, on Saturday evenings. The members are distinguished for their learning, and make this as the hive of informations: several of the members are also members of the Institute, the Collège of Physicians, the committee of Public Instruction, &c.; and, at their meetings, the president calls upon those members to give an account of what passed since the last meeting at the various institutions of which they are members. Strangers are admitted on the introduction of a member.

HOTEL DIEU.

M. Dupuytren and ——— visit all the patients of this admirable institution every morning; and give lectures afterwards on the nature of the disorders, wounds, &c., the particular phenomena they present, &c. A stranger, on being introduced to either of the professors, may attend regularly, and learn the healing art, from the best masters, gratis.

HOSPITAL OF VAL DE GRACE.

Nearly similar to the above.

HOSPITAL OF THE ROYAL GUARD.

Baron Larrey takes great pleasure in shewing strangers the nature of the operations by which he effects the most wonderful cures; he has created a new era in military surgery.

COURSE OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY AT THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Here courses are given on all the medical sciences, including chemistry, botany, &c. The amphitheatre is magnificent; the admission to all the courses is gratuitous.

The above are not half of the gratuitous institutions existing in Paris; as courses of lectures are given at the Garden of Plants on natural history, mineralogy, &c. All the public libraries, as the King's, that of the Institute, the Arsenal, &c. are all free of access.

READING ROOMS, &c.

There are abundance of reading-rooms in Paris, where all the French and foreign journals are taken in: one of the best is in the Passage of the Pavilions, near the Palais Royal—there is a most valuable library of 20,000 volumes, mathematical

mathematical and philosophical instruments, a reading room, a conversation room, and a music room; and all this for five shillings per month.

THE ROYAL ATHENEUM unites all the above, with courses of lectures.

The Athenaeum has frequently been the portico of the Institute—there youthful merit makes its first essays; and even the most distinguished disdain not to give lectures there. We shall give the programme for the present winter.

First Section—Sciences.

Courses.	Professors.
Experimental Philosophy	M. Tremery.
Chemistry.....	— Thenard.
Physiology	— Cloquet.
Physiology applied to } the Fine Arts	— Bres.
Agriculture and Vegeta- } ble Physics	— Rougier de la Bergerie.
Elementary Botany	— Lefebure.
Political Economy	— Say.
Human Understanding ..	— Pariset.

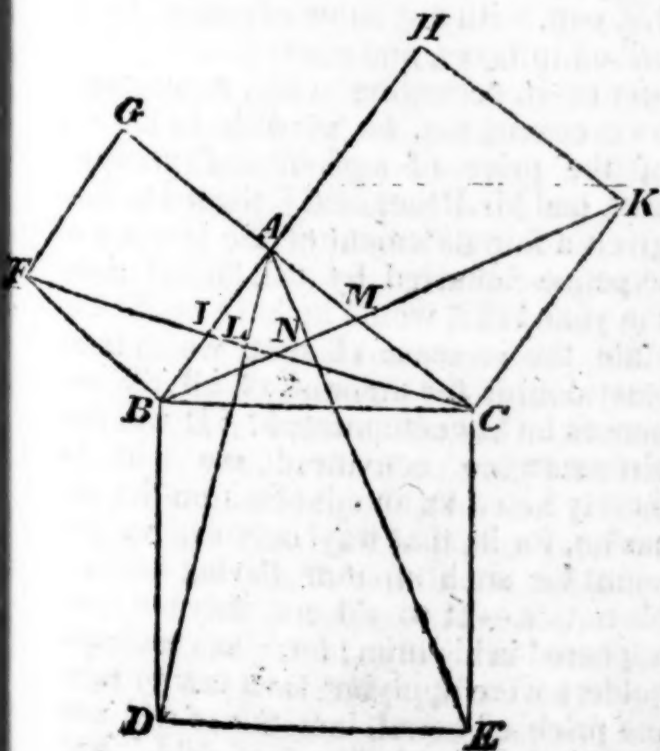
Second Section—Literature.

Italian Literature	— Buttura.
German ditto	— Berr.
English Language	— Roberts.
Italian ditto	— Boldoni.

Thus there are twelve courses, and the annual subscription, including the reading-rooms, &c. is only 5*l.* per annum.
Paris. J. E. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
SHOULD the following demonstration of the proposition given by J. B. B. in your last Magazine, p. 13, be thought worthy a place in your next number, it is much at your service.



MONTHLY MAG. No. 295.

In the triangles ABD, FBC, the sides AB, BD, are equal to the sides FB, BC, and the $\angle ABD = \angle FBC$, for the $\angle DBC$ and FBA are right angles, and the $\angle ABC$ common; therefore the two triangles are similar and equal. Again, in the triangles IBF and ALI, the $\angle IFB$ and IAL are equal, as are also the $\angle BIF$ and AIL ; hence the $\angle ALI$ is equal to the $\angle FBI$; but FBI is a right angle, therefore the $\angle ALI$, which is equal to it, is also a right angle.

By the same reasoning it may be easily proved that the $\angle ANM$ is a right angle. Q. E. D.

Epping; THOMAS SQUIRE.
Feb. 2, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
WE are informed by Mr. Western, that the average price of wheat during the ten years which ended in 1792, was 47*s.* the quarter, and that for the ten years which ended in 1812, the average price of a quarter of wheat was 88*s.*—making a difference, in the average prices of the two periods, of 41*s.* the quarter; and, in his endeavour to display the effects of depression, he has proved that a difference of 40*s.* a quarter in wheat, with a proportionate difference in all the other productions of agriculture, will make a total difference, amounting to seventy-five millions of pounds sterling: hence it is evident that the community at large paid to the agriculturists seventy-five millions annually more for their productions during the ten years ending in 1812, than what they paid for an equal quantity of the same species of productions during the ten years which ended in 1792: but the whole amount of taxes imposed during the last twenty years did not exceed fifty millions; consequently, had the agriculturists paid, in the first instance, the whole of these taxes, the rest of the community being entirely exempted, still the agriculturists would have been gainers, to the amount of twenty-five millions annually, by the war. The truth however is, as I have shown in my last letter, that they did not pay even their own proportion of taxes; and, unquestionably, we never should have heard one word from them on the subject could they have secured to themselves, in the midst of peace, the advantages they derived from war; but, for that purpose, it was necessary that a law

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should be enacted in their favour; and as long as it remains in force they will enjoy a revenue of seventy-five millions more than they had previous to the war; and consequently, notwithstanding some necessary deductions, every man who was in possession of his estate previous to the year 1804 will, after all his taxes have been paid, still find his income increased at least one-third. It was probably from a feeling of this kind that Mr. Brougham was afterwards employed as an advocate in the cause, and certainly they could not have chosen a better advocate, both on account of his abilities, and the respect in which his character is justly held by the public;—he certainly made the best of a bad cause, although at the very outset he all but acknowledges that his ground was untenable. “Few,” he observes, “have formed to themselves distinct ideas of the manner in which excessive taxation has been operating upon agriculture;” and adds, “that it is not very easy to trace it.” This, however, he attempts:—he supposes a farm of four hundred acres, which paid in the year 1792 a rent of from 4 to 500*l.*, and asserts that the increase of expense in its cultivation amounts to 220*l.* in labour; a ploughman’s wages being raised 15*l.* a-year, and other wages in proportion; to 15*l.* on the blacksmith’s bill, and to 10*l.* on the saddler’s bill;—making together an increase of 245*l.*: he acknowledges, however, that only a part of this sum “is to be set down to taxes.” But, as he had entered so much into detail, why did he not show us the exact share the taxes on soap, candles, leather, and salt, (the taxes on which he seems principally to rely, and indeed the only taxes paid by labourers in agriculture,) actually had in raising the rate of wages? Nothing would have been easier than to have ascertained the quantity of these articles consumed either by the saddler or by the labourers;—that, however, might not have answered his purpose; but it will answer my purpose, and therefore I shall do it for him.

If we take the average price of leather at 1*s.* 10*d.* the pound, as it is stated in the last report of sales, it will appear that the additional duty amounts but to about seven per cent. upon the article when it comes into the hands of the manufacturer; but, after it has undergone even the simplest operation, the comparative amount is still less: a complete set of harness, for example, for a single

horse, in agriculture, costs 4*l.* and the whole of the leather employed weighs only twenty-six pounds. Now, the additional duty on twenty-six pounds of leather is only 3*s.* 3*d.*, but call it 4*s.*, and still the whole increase of price from duty will be only five per cent.; consequently, of the 10*l.* increase on the saddler’s bill, only 10*s.* at the utmost, arises from taxes. The tax on leather, when compared with the price of shoes, is scarcely worth mentioning; the whole amount of duty upon a pair of high shoes, which costs 15*s.* is only about 4*d.*; and I am assured by the shoe-makers that labourers do not, on an average, wear more than about four pair in three years.

In respect to soap and candles, I have clearly ascertained that the consumption in a labourer’s family does not exceed twelve pounds of the former, and about fifteen of the latter; but, taking the former at twenty pounds, and the latter at twenty-four pounds, and the whole of the duty on both articles amounts but to 7*s.* a year: if to this we add the duty on half a bushel of salt, which is more than he consumes, and, instead of one and a quarter, as stated by the shoe-maker, allow for himself and family at the rate of three pair of shoes, and charge the old as well as the new duty, we shall find that the whole amount of the taxes paid for necessaries, by a ploughman, is only 16*s.* 6*d.*; that is to say, not more than one-nineteenth part of the rise of 15*l.* in his wages, and to little more than one fifty-ninth part of his whole wages. It will also appear that, of the 240*l.* increase of the expences of cultivation, arising from wages and tradesmen’s bills, only about 15*l.* can, with any show of reason, be ascribed to taxes, and consequently all the rest must, according to Mr. Brougham’s own concession, be ascribed to the rise of the price of agricultural produce. But, had Mr. Brougham intended to have given a fair statement of the increase of expence incurred by the farmer since the year 1792, would he have omitted to state the increase of rent, which is at least double the amount of all the expences he has enumerated? It was this circumstance convinced me that he merely acted as an advocate on the occasion, for in that way only can we account for such an item having escaped his notice.—It would certainly not have appeared in his brief; for, when the landholders were applying for a law to raise the price of bread, increase of rent was studiously to be kept out of sight. But
the

the observations I have to offer on this subject, as well as on what was advanced, in respect to the assessed and other taxes paid immediately by the farmer, I shall reserve for another opportunity: my only object at present was to show that taxes had but a very small share, if any, of the rise in the expenses of agriculture; and also that they press very lightly on the labouring classes, or indeed not at all—if, as Mr. Brougham seems to infer, their wages are raised in proportion to the increase of taxes on the articles they consume: be that, however, as it may, the labouring classes are certainly very little affected by taxes, and such is also the case with other classes, whose complaints on the subject are the loudest.—It will appear that trades-people of almost all descriptions amply remunerate themselves, at the expence of the public, for whatever they may pay in taxes. It appears, from a statement in one of your Magazines, that the original cost of a yard of broad-cloth, for which the draper charges 30s. amounts to only about 14s; but for a coat, the materials of which may be had at the draper's for 3*l.* 3s. and which can be made up in the country for 3*l.* 10s. a tailor in London will charge 4*l.* 14s. 6*d.* The materials in a pair of shoes, which are sold for 10s. or 12s. do not actually cost above 4s. and every thing else will be found nearly in the same proportion; for, whoever will take the trouble of making their own bread, killing their own meat, brewing their own beer, &c. will be convinced that the profits of the baker, the butcher, the brewer, &c. are estimated very low if set down at five and twenty per cent. But the profits of the little retail shops far exceed this; for, although it should be only a penny in the shilling, which, at first sight, appears reasonable, when it is considered that, like the interest charged by Mr. Colquhoun's female bankers, it is renewed at least once a week, we shall find that in the course of the year they gain at least four hundred per cent. on their petty capitals. Hence it will be evident that those who complain the most have the least cause for complaint, and that taxes bear but very lightly on those classes which they have been supposed to affect the most. But it will also appear; on considering the nature of the evils at present complained of, that taxes have had no share in their production! For what do the merchants and manufacturers complain of but the want of a market?

And of what do the labourers complain but want of employment? In short, in what does the whole evil consist, but in a deficient demand for the produce of labour? Now the amount of the demand for produce of every kind must depend upon the amount of all the incomes of all the consumers. But taxes increase the nominal amount of all the incomes of the state, without in the least diminishing the real income. Taxes only alter the distribution of income; what is taken by taxes from one income is always added to another; so that, considered as a whole, the amount of income remains unaltered, consequently the whole demand is not lessened by taxes, nor can they therefore have occasioned the evils complained of. But, as these evils proceed from a deficient demand for the produce of labour, it must be evident that the remedies proposed (retrenchment, economy, reduction of the revenue, &c.) are not only wholly inapplicable, but would prove highly prejudicial; for every retrenchment from the amount of expenditure, either by government or by individuals, must lessen the demand for labour or produce, and consequently increase the distresses both of the manufacturing and of the labouring classes.

The prosperity and happiness of every country depends more upon a just balance between the supply and the demand for the produce of labour, than upon any other circumstance; and it is wholly to the destruction of that balance we owe all our present difficulties and distresses. Ever since the introduction of bank-notes, the supply has occasionally more or less exceeded the demand: so long, however, as a certain proportion of cash was required for their liquidation, the evil was kept within some limits; but, from the moment of passing the Indemnity Bill, the necessary balance between the supply and demand was wholly destroyed, and commerce has ever since remained in a forced state. From the facility of obtaining credit, and the hopes of gain, every species of supply has, in its turn, been carried so far beyond the demand as to occasion great distress both to agriculturists, to manufacturers, and to labourers. First, we had the complaints of the West-India planters; then of our own agriculturists; then of the cotton-manufacturers, who, as it appeared, had produced in one year a supply nearly equal to the consumption of two years. As long, however, as the war continued, these

evils were mitigated, in respect to labourers, by the demands of government, for the great numbers who were employed either in the naval, in the military, or in the civil, service of the country; and in respect to the producers, by the expenditure of the loans, which had the same effect upon all the markets in the kingdom, as would have been produced by an addition to all the incomes of the community equal to their amount. The expenditure, and consequently the demands for money, by government, especially during the latter years of the war in the Peninsula, were particularly favourable to the manufacturer: for, as government paid at least from thirty to forty per cent. premium for all the cash it received, and, as the commissariate bills, which represented a large portion of the expenditure, were at such a discount that 250*l.* in bills might be purchased for 100*l.* in cash, it is evident that manufactures might have been sold for twenty or thirty per cent. under prime cost, and the exporter still remain a considerable gainer: but, all those circumstances which palliated the evils during the war, have greatly aggravated them since the peace. For, whilst the great numbers of men discharged by government have greatly overstocked the market for labour at home, the whole of the markets abroad remain glutted with our manufactures, exported, probably, in the contemplation of being reimbursed by the immense discount on the bills of government; and it is, no doubt, the low prices at which these goods are now selling, that has given rise to the absurd notions of the foreign manufacturers, who suppose that we are incurring a voluntary loss in order to effect their ruin. Be that, however, as it may, it is quite certain that there is no effectual mode of relieving either manufacturers or labourers but by increasing the demand for labour or produce, and that cannot be easily accomplished without the aid of government. Six millions added to the national income by means of a loan, would give twelve shillings a week each to two hundred thousand men, who might be employed for a few years on works beneficial to the community at large; and, as the supply of their wants would create an additional demand equal to the whole of their pay, such a pressure would be removed from the market for labour as would greatly alleviate the present distress; and would, in all pro-

bability, enable the commercial machine once more to regain its usual track.

W. ANDERSON.

Pershore; Dec. 1816.

P. S. In my last letter there is an error, which I wish to correct, page 412 of the Magazine, line 30, the words "really believe what they assert," are left out; and the words, "knaves and fools," are transposed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN these times, every economical resource must be very generally important. Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to make known a simple and easy method for saving fuel:—I have known it afford warmth to a whole family circle, with only the addition of a breast-work of large pieces of coal, or billets of unseasoned wood, laid along the face of the grate; behind this breast-work lay the largest cinders that can be had from the ashes; and at the back of the grate heap up the ashes well moistened; they will cake, and diffuse surprising heat. The cinders might be collected with little trouble, by having an iron plate, perforated with holes, suspended three inches below the grate. The same ashes, with the addition received daily, may be used a whole month. I am, sir, a sincere admirer of your beneficial miscellany.

ANGENORIA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IAM not a little astonished at the vast and extensive circulation of what are called "Juvenile Books," among persons who, from their stations in life, and education, ought to be supposed capable of acting more rationally. In the present system of infantine education, the young mind is clogged with, and is prevented from expanding by, that *hey-diddle-diddle* trash which fills the "Juvenile Libraries."

I would not wish to be set down as a disciple of Jean Jaques Rousseau; on the contrary, I should be a sedulous advocate of fables; but I think that there are enough which might be resorted to, much better calculated to instil sense, wisdom, and caution, into the young mind, through the medium of fabled bestial speech, without resorting to the learned pages of *Mother Goose* or *Old Dame Hubbard*.

We all know that the mind, like the body,

body, has its progressive stages from infancy to maturity, and final decay; both are inseparably connected for life, like *shell* and *kernel*, and the treatment of both should be somewhat assimilated. The mind cannot grow to health and vigour, any more than the body, without wholesome food: like the latter, in the stage of its infancy, its diet should be light, but nutritious, and be more substantial as the powers of digestion get stronger; it is nature, and not the doctor or the nurse, that creates and invigorates this faculty. The seeds of useful knowledge and virtue are the proper nutriment for the human mind; carefully fed on these, it soon develops the symptoms of early vigour, and give hopeful promise of shapely proportion and athletic maturity. But how can the mind, any more than the body, thrive, if fed in its infancy on the *slops* and *sugar-plums*, *lolly-popp*s and *green trash*, of hobgoblin tales, histories of dogs and cats, and all the nonsense of the nursery and parlour, which only stuff the *richetty fancy* with idle phantoms and false notions, and clog the intellect and memory with error and superstition, which it must be the arduous task of the future teacher to sweep out of the mind, before he can make any effectual progress in rational instruction.

We have seen the most lamentable consequences from this erroneous treatment.—I have heard of generals who have repeatedly led armies to victory, and frequently stormed batteries pregnant with destruction, and yet who dare not go up-stairs alone in the dark, pass through a church-yard after dark, bear a cat in the room, or see a rat or a toad, without evincing strong symptoms of terror, merely from the indelible impressions made on their infant minds by vulgar nurses and servants, which the whole course of their subsequent education and intercourse with the world could not eradicate. Will it be said that the human mind is not alike susceptible of useful impressions equally permanent? or that early lessons of nature and philosophy may not be rendered quite as intelligible and interesting as the trash invented by the nurse or footman to terrify or astonish the childish understanding, ever hungry for knowledge of some shape or other, and ever craving for gratification?

Do the wonders of the creation that surround us on all sides afford no subjects for instruction, easily made inte-

resting and intelligible to children? Can there be no lessons given of the great subjects—*Cause* and *Effect*, even from the vegetation of seeds, flowers, and fruits; nor of the wonderful and immutable laws of nature; from the sun, moon, and stars; and the infinite and astonishing variety and beauty of trees and animals, that so strikingly evince the omnipotence of the great Creator, and the precise and implicit obedience of all nature to His eternal laws?

Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN pursuance of my original plan, I have the honour to send you a few observations on our language, drawn from the consideration of the French.

BEAU.—In borrowing this adjective from the French, we have formed of it no less than fourteen nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives, and neglected the root itself, though it is indispensable to our language; for *fine* by no means supplies its place. This noun is also borrowed from the French, but, instead of being crippled, like *beau*, in its signification, it has usurped that of *beau*—how preposterous to use the same expression for a *fine woman* and a *fine needle*, a *fine horse* and a *fine stocking*. These examples mark the distinct use of the adjectives *beau* (*belle*) and *fine*; and, in writing correctly, we should never use the latter, except in its strict sense of minuteness.*

MUST.—This noun is wanting in English, and why? as we have the verb *to must*, and the adjective *musty*. Thus, we have not a term to express the putridified mossy matter generated on acids, imperfectly admitted to atmospheric air: this word, therefore, though not in Johnson, merits a place there—it is derived, I apprehend, from the French *moiste*, moist, because *must*, in many cases, arises from the placing of bodies in moist or damp situations.

TISSUE—*Tissu*, French. This word we have borrowed, and confined to its primitive and simple signification, though its metaphorical meaning affords the happiest mode of expression that can be

* From our not having adopted the adjective *beau*, we are prevented from naturalizing one of the happiest expressions of language, the *beau ideal*, to represent a perfection existing only in the imagination.

imagined;

imagined; it is truly picturesque, and ought to replace the arithmetical word *series*—as, instead of a *series* of grand exploits, a *tissue* of grand exploits would assuredly be preferable, and such is the common acceptance in French, which we should do well to adopt.

LITERATEUR, SCAVANS. It is singular that all the learned men in England have never found a noun to designate themselves by: the French have *Literateur*, *Scavon*, &c. while we are obliged to have recourse to adjectives, and, consequently, add *man* on every occasion, as—*a learned man*, &c. Why not form a derivative from *literature*, and have a singular noun, as well as the plural *literati*? While such glaring imperfections exist in our language, instead of boasting of its perfection, let us labour to supply its defects.

INHABIT — INHABITABLE. What a frightful anomaly does the latter word present in Johnson:—“*Inhabitable*, 1. Capable of affording habitation; 2. Incapable of inhabitants; uninhabitable.” To inhabit is derived from the French *habiter*, and, by prefixing the negative particle in, we have made worse than nonsense of the word; the original, in such a case, ought to be restored by all good writers.

DISPARATES.—This is an excellent word, which I do not recollect to have met with in any English author: Johnson derives it from *Disparata*, Latin, and has imperfectly defined it. It is found in French, into which it was transplanted from the Spanish—it is to be preferred to *heterogeneous*, in the sense used by Johnson; and to *unequal*, in the French acceptance, in which it denotes a wandering from the subject, inequality or inconsistency in conduct, or, in a discourse, to interpolate matters which have no relation with the main subject.

IMPUISSANCE.—Why have we not the adjective as well as the noun; *impuisant* is an elegant and poetical form of expression.

HELLENISM.—An idiom of the Greek (Johnson). We may have derived this word from the Greek *ελληνισμος*, but I rather apprehend we took it from the French; and, if so, why not, at the same time, have imported *hellenist*, for a person versed in the Greek language; assuredly we were not restrained by the consideration that the ancients designated by that name the Jews of Alexandria—those who spoke the language of the Septuagint—the Jews who adopted the

customs of the Greeks—and the Greeks who embraced Judaism.

RACE — RACE-HORSE. The second part of Johnson's etymology of *Race*, a course, from *Ras*, islandic, appears to be completely erroneous. The Arabs call their thorough-bred horses *Race-horses*, or horses of a family or race, because they can trace their families or breeds as high as a Welsh pedigree. The Iman is at once priest and civil magistrate, and it is equally his duty to register the birth of children and the foaling of blood-mares. On the sale of one of these horses, the Iman delivers a certificate of the pedigree, carefully copied from his registers, to the buyer; of which an Arab is as proud as if it were his own pedigree. As these horses of race or family were, in Europe, bred only for the course, we evidently, in preserving the French expression—*cheval de race*, or race-horse, gave the name of race to the course itself, being a contest between race-horses, from whence the expression became popular to denote any contest in running. X.

Paris; Oct. 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

METHINKS I hear some zealous reformist, after giving two or three shrugs of disappointment on reading my two former Numbers on this subject, exclaim, “What! propose reform without annihilating the borough-faction, or giving us annual Parliaments?” Yes, Mr. Editor, I do seriously propose a reform without either of these supposed essential requisites, and I proceed, with your permission, to give you my reasons for thus differing in opinion from some very sensible and respectable persons, and some of the most valuable of my acquaintance. I have already observed upon the necessity there is for comprehending as great a number of the friends of the general question as possible, in order to effect the purpose we have in view, to any degree. In the present circumstances, therefore, I would willingly avoid either proposing specific modes of reform, respecting which there subsists a great diversity of opinions, even among the wisest and the best; or, by withholding altogether any specific proposition, leave an opening for the adoption of every wild and speculative project that may be suggested by political empiricism. The former method would frighten away all the temperate and the timid; the

the latter would be to admit, nay, to invite, the irresistible controul of those who are least qualified to conduct a measure of so much importance to the general interest,—a measure which calls not for ingenuity, which will not be promoted by a rage for experiment, and which will be fatal if conducted by the arrogance of philosophy.

Independently, however, of considerations which relate merely to the expediency of these measures at the present juncture, a word or two on their intrinsic merits, unconnected with time and circumstances:—and first, with respect to what is called “the borough-mongering faction.” That it is theoretically wrong for the peers to return a large, or indeed any, portion of the other house of Parliament, there will be no difficulty in admitting; but the degree of practical evil resulting from it, is a question which admits of considerable doubt. To the foregoing abstract proposition, let another be opposed of no less importance; *viz.* that property ought to have its full weight in the election of the Commons House of Parliament. There was a time, indeed, when it was held by some, that persons, and not property, were the objects of representation; but that opinion has been so ably combated, that it seems now exploded, and is therefore unnecessary to be discussed here. If property then be admitted as the true criterion by which the right of election is to be regulated, how is it possible to exclude its consequential effects, because it happens to be in the hands of a peer: it is surely sufficient if all direct influence be prohibited, and the indirect and consequential left to be regulated by the same laws which govern the whole community. Let us view the question in another light, that is, through the medium of the methods generally recommended for removing the supposed evil: they are two, and by the adoption of either, if I do not egregiously err, the remedy would be considerably less tolerable than the disease it was intended to remove.

The first is that of making an addition to the members for counties. However plausible this proposition may, at first sight, appear, I am confident it would tend to augment the very influence its advocates advance it for the purpose of abridging, that of the peers. I am well acquainted with more than half the counties in the kingdom, and I do not hesitate to pronounce, that in most of

them, by a complete union of the peers who reside within them, the representation would be confined to their sons, brothers, or other near connexions. So long as the present system shall be continued, so few of them can be served, that it almost ensures a degree of jealousy and collision among contending interests, and that sort of struggle which is favorable to independence; but, if four or five knights were to be returned for each shire, the family interests of the peers might all be served, and better served, by a strict and indissoluble union, than by jealousy and rivalry: the necessary consequence of which would be, that all private gentlemen (with very, very few exceptions) would be entirely shut out from the representation of the counties, and there would, in them at least, be a complete end of every thing like independent elections, and the legislature would become purely aristocratical.

The other method proposed for removing the supposed evil of proprietary, or close boroughs, is by taking away the right of election from the decayed ones, such as Gatton and Sarum, and transferring their rights to populous places, like Manchester and Birmingham. Now, Mr. Editor, however wise this might be on the first establishment of a constitution in a new land, because theoretically right, I foresee that the practical consequence of its adoption in this country would promote the interests, and advance the election, of those very members of the community whose preponderance in the legislature would be, of all persons, the most objectionable. I mean that set of men who have been distinguished of late by the appellation of the “Bank-note Aristocracy:” men—many of whom have not an inch of landed property, all of whom have an interest separate from the proprietors of that soil which is to be defended: with such men, what country gentleman could afford to stand a contest. But, suppose the measure carried into effect, let us take a transient view of the House of Commons, constituted as it then would be. The first ranks would be occupied by bawling demagogues, returned by the populace of manufacturing towns, to whom the principal recommendation for a representative is the strength of his lungs and the vehemence of his invectives: such men as filled the National Assembly in France, and produced that blessed state to which that kingdom is reduced:—
men,

men, equally without property as without temper, to whom a calm is starvation, and who must therefore raise a storm, if they do not find one, in order to live. In the next rank would probably figure army-agents and their pensioners, needy colonels of regiments; men who equally live on the perils of the state; to whom peace produces famine, and who fatten on that which starves the manufacturer. In the back ground we should see chubby-faced contractors and venal nabobs, whose

interest, or whose vanity, would induce them to out-bid all independent country gentlemen in those boroughs, where numbers did not render purchase impossible. Among such a crew, where should we look for talents to conduct war, or to negotiate peace? Where, — but the picture is too disgusting to pursue it further. In a few words, such a House of Commons would be—
“Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.”

DE VERULAM.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION of SUSSEX, according to the Returns of 1811.										
	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft	All other Families not comprized in the two preceding Classes	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL of PERSONS.
RAPE OF										
Arundel . .	3,624	4,787	38	89	3,061	1,209	517	12,107	12,169	24,276
Bramber . .	3,700	4,261	31	233	2,527	1,227	507	11,375	11,402	22,777
Chichester . .	4,151	4,356	36	123	3,105	1,161	590	12,231	11,969	24,200
Hastings . .	5,268	6,538	17	130	3,657	1,885	996	17,000	17,826	34,826
Lewes . .	2,932	3,541	14	56	2,371	828	342	9,301	9,358	18,659
Pevensey . .	5,833	7,071	39	126	4,812	1,743	516	18,877	19,340	33,217
Chichester(city)	1,083	1,286	10	32	72	803	411	2,878	3,547	6,425
Lewes (bor.)	893	1,258	25	29	112	597	549	2,880	3,341	6,221
Brightelm- stone(town)	2,077	2,416	80	301	61	1,301	1,054	5,069	6,943	12,012
Local Militia	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,470	. .	2,470
Totals .	29,561	36,014	288	1119	19,778	10,754	5,482	94,188	95,895	190,083

POPULATION OF WARWICKSHIRE.										
HUNDRED OF										
Barlichway .	4,233	4,527	26	119	2,603	1,187	737	10,443	10,961	21,404
Hemingford	7,252	7,932	29	145	3,951	3,325	656	17,717	19,298	37,015
Kington . .	4,066	4,386	23	99	3,077	890	419	9,555	9,904	19,459
Knightlow .	6,841	7,262	63	153	4,379	2,254	629	16,532	17,277	33,809
Birmingham	16,653	18,165	140	278	589	17,294	282	40,518	45,235	85,753
Coventry (city)	3,448	4,096	12	50	123	3,207	766	8,197	9,726	17,923
Ditto (county)	1,196	1,263	2	44	290	851	122	2,554	3,310	5,864
Warwick(bor.)	1,251	1,435	11	21	119	767	549	3,012	3,485	6,497
Local Militia	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,011	. .	1,011
Totals .	44,940	49,066	308	909	15,131	29,775	4,160	109,539	119,196	228,735

POPULATION

POPULATION OF WESTMORELAND.

East Ward .	2,464	2,631	12	57	1,617	614	400	6,022	6,409	12,431
Kendal Ward	2,719	2,821	20	111	1,548	998	275	6,682	6,992	13,674
Lonsdale Ward	774	867	7	27	469	296	102	2,054	2,116	4,170
West Ward .	1,283	1,378	4	76	949	265	164	3,231	3,373	6,604
Kirkby Ken- dal (town) }	1,496	1,709	2	12	30	697	982	3,311	4,194	7,505
Local Militia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,538	—	1,538
Totals .	8,736	9,406	45	283	4,613	2,870	1923	22,838	23,084	45,922

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I AGREE with Mr. Middleton, that the waters of the ocean must be gradually rising on the earth, or that there must be a decrease of the water itself. It is well known that, at every flood, all the rivers carry down with its streams to the sea great quantities of earth and other matter, which must displace as much water as the bulk of the matter sent down by the streams do itself contain; vast quantities of matter are also continually falling from the cliffs that are washed by the sea, which also tend to fill the bottom of the ocean.

I take the liberty to send for your insertion (if you think it worthy a place in your Magazine), a calculation, made by Sir George Staunton, on the Yellow River of China. The breadth of the Yellow River, where Lord Macartney passed, was three quarters of a mile, the mean depth five feet, and the velocity of the course four miles; from thence it follows, that in every hour there is discharged, from that river into the Yellow Sea, a volume of water equal to 418,176,000 solid feet, or 2,563,000,000 gallons of water. By experiments it was found that the water contained about a 200th part of its original bulk of mud; according to this proportion of mud, suspended in the waters of the Yellow River, a quantity equal to 2,000,000 of solid feet of earth is wafted to the sea in every hour, or 48,000,000 every day, or 17,520,000,000 in a year. Supposing the mean depth of the Yellow Sea to be twenty fathoms, or one hundred and twenty feet, the quantity of earth brought down from the Yellow River would, if accumulated together, be sufficient to fill up, even to the surface of the sea, an island one mile square, in seventy days. By extending the calculation, a curious inquirer may find in what space of time the Yellow Sea itself might be filled by the successive depositions from the Yellow River alone; for, admitting the sur-

face of the Yellow Sea to be about 125,000 square miles, which, multiplied by the number (seventy) of days necessary for the consolidation of one square mile, would make 8,750,000 days, or 24,000 years. The progress is slow, but certain.

Mr. Middleton calculates that the time necessary for the formation of strata of two miles in height above the granite or primary rocks, will require 1,056,000 years, during which time the sea must have covered the land. The precession of the equinoxes is about one degree in seventy-two years; so that it will require 25,920 years for the equinoctial points to perform an entire revolution westward round the globe; forty of these revolutions must have happened during the time that the secondary strata above the granite was forming, according to the data of Mr. Middleton; but he has not made any calculation respecting the time required for the formation of the granite, and other primitive rocks, of which there are entire mountains, and are of greater height or thickness than the secondary strata. Granite is generally called the primitive rock; but, as it is formed of quartz, felspar or schorl, and mica, these rocks must have existed before granite, and it must have required a great length of time for the sea to have worn down these more ancient rocks, and again deposited such an immense quantity of matter, so as to form mountains.

In your Magazine for December 1816, there is an account of a wonderful cave in Kentucky, which extends many miles; the chief area, or city, as it is called, is eight acres, over which is a natural arch of one hundred feet in height, without a single pillar to support the arch; the second area is covered with one arch, nearly two hundred feet high in the centre; another area is described as at least six acres, over which Nature has placed one stupendous arch.

Ansty; Jan, 6, 1817.

C. H.

Q

T

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your Magazine for October, solicits information respecting the means of preserving, or making a substitute for, yeast: much inconvenience has arisen from the difficulty of procuring a sufficiency of this article, and various have been the methods proposed to remedy it; that of T. G.'s is a complication of a well-known process, and may be reduced to the short and simple method of drying it by layers in a wooden dish; but this is too tedious and insufficient to those who are in the habit of using large quantities. After various experiments, I have found none to answer better than the following, which is extracted from the Transactions of the Economical Society of Petersburg:—"Make a wort of the consistence of water-gruel, with either rye or malt, ground very fine; put five gallons of it into a vessel capable of holding a few gallons more; dissolve one pound of leaven in a small portion of the wort, and add it to the remainder with $2\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of fine rye-meal, and the same quantity of fine ground malt: mix the whole by agitation for some minutes, and in half an hour add two large spoonfuls of good yeast;—incorporate it thoroughly with the mass, cover it close, and let it remain undisturbed for forty-eight hours in a moderate temperature; at the end of that period it will be found to be wholly converted into good yeast." It is requisite that the rye and malt should be fine, and the leaven completely dissolved before being put to the remaining wort, which, previous to the yeast being added, should be at about 100° Fahren.

I observe, in the premiums offered in the year 1794 by that valuable and enlightened institution the Society of Arts, the gold medal, or 30l. for the discovery of a substitute or method of preserving yeast: if it has been claimed, and any of your readers could furnish the process, it would aid the original intention of the Society by promulgating useful information, and rendering it subservient to public advantage.

Harwich; ISAIAH DECK.
January 17, 1817.

For the Monthly Magazine.

UNCONNECTED SKETCHES OF SWISS SCENERY; in LETTERS to a LADY.

Lausanne; Sept. 13, 1816.

My dear Madam,

YOU have been told of the *maladie du pays*, but did you ever hear of

the *maladie de voyager*?—such was the disorder that afflicted me when I quitted England. How inveterate this disease was, you may conceive, when you remember that I looked impatiently for the arrival of that hour which should transport me from those enjoyments which had been as dear to me, as necessary to my existence, as the light of heaven to direct my steps, or as its warmth to animate my frame;—yes, I anxiously desired the arrival of that hour when I should quit, without regret, the society of friends and relations; that hour which should bear me from the kind pressure of the hand—from the eyes which gave a welcome with the voice—from the smiles of friendship, or of a feeling more interesting still: that I should abandon these, and the hopes and fears which agitate our frail being—that I should fly from those local attachments which make a wood, a dell, or a village, so charming, that the agitation of delight can alone indicate the intensity of our feelings—sufficiently proves the malignity of this intellectual disease, which clung around me like the atmosphere that I respired; it deprived me of rest, it occupied my dreams.

We crossed the lake at Neufchatel, and disembarked at Port Alban, in the canton of Friburg. To pay for experience is the lot of all, and he who does not pay too dearly may be considered fortunate: the latter was our case on quitting Port Alban—the people of Friburg would not receive the money of Neufchatel: it has been put into our *valises*, and there it will remain until our return to England. We shall in future be circumspect, and dispense the local currency of Switzerland with the least possible delay. French money appears to be every-where coveted; it is to be preferred; in addition to the intrinsic value of the *demi-franc*, the *franc*, and the *ecu neuf*, the numeral system of the coins of France, which is decimal, is preferable to that of any country of Europe.

We soon entered the Pays de Vaud, and, after passing Payerne and Moudon, arrived at Chalet. The country lying between the lake of Neufchatel and Chalet is for the most part level and uninteresting. We had not long quitted the latter place, on our approach to Lausanne, when such a view of Alpine magnificence burst upon our sight, as even the wonders of the valley of Travers had not prepared us for. Having no definite conception of what we were to behold, we gazed on the objects around us with

with doubt, and a disbelief of our senses. I have fancied that the unsubstantial visions of sleep were real, here I imagined that the substantial forms of things were visionary. For the first time in my life I beheld the clouds floating beneath the summits of the Alps. It was noon—the heat was oppressive, yet we beheld these mountains covered with snow; and that sun, whose intensity enfeebled, and almost drove us to the first shelter that might present itself, was resting on these beds of eternal ice,—his rays apparently as powerless as those of the moon. When I gazed upon the wild and craggy summits of these mountains, towering above those clouds which are supposed, by the majority of our species, to be the limits of all that is earthly,—when I looked from their summits to their base, and contemplated their stupendous and oppressive magnitude, I shrunk from the daring speculations of imagination, which would picture that period of mundane convulsion when these mountains were heaved into their imperishable forms. I have always been a lover of Nature; I have made myself familiar with her various charms; I have struggled through her closely embowered recesses, which coyly resisted my intrusion; I have reposed on her verdant uplands; I have bathed in her delicious streams—she has been my mistress, and I have loved her with inconceivable affection: but here she was no longer the same being—I beheld her, but I could not approach her: a new feeling took entire possession of my heart; I had been before her lover—I now became her worshipper.

What delightful emotions of contemplative abstraction are engendered by these sublime objects; they are not always in connexion with the scenery, but they resemble it in their exalted and impressive character. The scenes of Switzerland make us feel our superior rank, our undivided empire over the animal creation—our intellectual alliance, although it may be remote, with the Great and Good of beings framed like ourselves. If I have not deceived myself, if such are the natural effects of Swiss scenery on the heart and understanding, is it not devoutly to be wished that principles of virtue and wisdom could be propounded to the youth of all nations amid scenes like these? Could this be realized, the period which precedes intellectual maturity would be a long bright morning of unbroken happiness. How much is it to be deplored that

the buoyant expectations of ingenuous youth, the delightful visions of boyhood, the days sacred to truth and virtue, should be embittered by the cold, the cautious, the calculating apophthegms of the wise and experienced—of those who, although they have not been contaminated by, are yet skilled in, the practical knowledge of human vices. Such men generate suspicion when they should inspire confidence; and, instead of cherishing the vigorous and aspiring efforts of intellect, which would make the sapling the monarch of the forest, they cut down its hopes and expectations, and leave it, like the pollard, to yield only that which is convertible to vile uses.

Does this speculative train of thought amuse you? Perhaps not: I have lately conducted you above the clouds: you will not, therefore, feel surprised that I have taken you yet higher, and placed you in “a castle in the air.”

I will now attempt to describe the transporting scenery which lay around us as we proceeded, and particularly as we descended the heights above Lausanne: and I consider myself truly fortunate in addressing one whose vivid imagination will fly to my aid when I need its friendly assistance.

Before us lay the lake of Lausanne, perhaps eight or nine hundred feet below the ground on which we stood, and beyond it rose the line of Alps which separates Switzerland from Savoy: to the left we beheld the termination of the lake, and the vineyards and villages which lie on its north side; to the right the forest of Sauvebelin, and beyond it the Jura chain of mountains bounding the western horizon. Such, too, is the situation of Lausanne, which is built mid-way on the mountain side, and perhaps four hundred feet above the level of the lake. You may form some idea of the picturesque appearance of a large town erected on such a spot, but what heightens this effect is, that the ground on which it stands is extremely irregular and hilly. The house at which Gibbon formerly lived is now the residence of M. Delarue, a banker. I was informed that the pavilion, at the extremity of the terrace, to which Gibbon was so attached, has been taken down: you have probably seen a drawing of it in the octavo edition of his *Memoirs of Himself*. We passed this house on our way to Ouchy, which is below Lausanne, and on the borders of the lake. It is a delightful village; we walked to the

extremity of its almost miniature pier. Here we had a nearer view of what we beheld from the heights above Lausanne; the irregular outline of the borders of the lake, with its numerous bays and promontories, enchanted us; it lay all around us; its bosom was almost still; it presented only that regular and gentle undulation which distinguishes sleep from death. The evening was most beautiful. From Ouchi we rambled in the direction of Monges, through lanes delightfully shaded. It was dusk when we began to retrace our steps, and dark before we entered our hotel.

With the delightful scenery of the Leman lake, it is impossible not to associate the remembrance of the distinguished literary persons who have resided on its borders, and perhaps it is this association of splendid talents with the loveliest scenes of Nature, which has rendered it peculiarly attractive to the polite and accomplished of every nation of Europe: as we ramble among these scenes, we feel that Lausanne and Gibbon, Copet and De Staël, Ferney and Voltaire, Geneva and Rousseau, are inseparable. We expect to meet here with dignity, elegance, and loveliness—with that high cultivation of the arts and accomplishments of life—those *deliciæ et elegantia vitæ*, which give an inexpressible charm to polished society. The pages of many esteemed writers of ancient and modern Italy have rendered the Italian lakes exclusively classic; yet the lake of Lausanne is, beyond dispute, more magnificent, and perhaps as beautiful as any of them: and, if the residence of great men on its borders, and their unwearied eulogium of its unequalled charms, can render it classic, it must henceforward be ranked with those that are trans-alpine. The visions of happiness which floated for ever on the brilliant imagination of Rousseau, were chained to this place; it was on the borders of this lake alone that he could imagine the possibility of their realization; nor were they irrational. "When my imagination is the most inflamed," he says, "it transports me to the delightful scenes of this lake: give me here an orchard, a true friend, an amiable wife, a cow, and a little boat, and my happiness will be perfect!" Yet it was not that Rousseau loved these scenes for themselves alone; it was the love of those who had wandered among them which consummated his rapturous admiration of them;

for the *Pays de Vaud* was the birth-place of Madame de Warens, the place of his father's residence, and that of Mademoiselle de Vulson, "*qui y eut les prémices de mon cœur*," as he informs us: it was the many parties of pleasure which he had there enjoyed during his boyhood, "*et ce semble*," he continues, "*de quelque autre chose encore plus secrète et plus forte que tout cela*."

We arrive at the consummation of the purest happiness which our frame is capable of enjoying when tears start into our eyes; but sensations so exquisite cannot long endure: our transport dissolves with our tears. Music sometimes distributes this flood of convulsive pleasure through the frame, and the scenes of Nature have the same magic influence. How exquisitely has Rousseau pictured these feelings in the account of an excursion which he made to Vevai! "*Je m'attendrisais, je soupirais et pleurais comme un enfant. Combien de fois, m'arrêtant pour pleurer plus à mon aise, assis sur une grosse pierre, je me suis amusé à voir tomber mes larmes dans l'eau*."

It is amusing to contrast the opinions of two distinguished writers in relation to the inhabitants of the *Pays de Vaud*. If we are to credit Rousseau, we shall believe that the natives and the scenery are as remote from congeniality as the torrid and frigid zones: "the people and the country," he says, "are not made for each other." Gibbon, who became a resident of Lausanne at no distant period from that at which Rousseau resided there, after speaking of some distinguished foreigners who had visited it, concludes by saying,—"*but, in general, Lausanne has appeared most agreeable in my eyes when we have been abandoned to our own society*." From what I hear, I am disposed to believe that Gibbon's opinion better harmonizes with the present state of society at Lausanne, than that of Rousseau.

Adieu! I shall write to you from Villeneuve, which is the last village on the borders of the lake. T. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

YOUR correspondent Neptune appears determined to shake his critical trident at plagiarists of every description; but, as he will thus incur the displeasure of many a 'queen of loves' and 'silver-footed dame,' and perhaps introduce

introduce all the horrors of a Trojan war, I hope this 'earth-shaking power' will not be angry with the following remarks.

If he only intends to expose those scribblers who take some hundred lines from different authors, get them hot-pressed, and vend them as their own composition; his information may benefit the pockets of us country-folks, who are not so well acquainted with the world of letters; but, if he intends to pore over every passage that has ever been written, and, where he finds two at all alike, to call the writer of the last a plagiarist, I must think he has undertaken a very invidious task. In considering the same subject, is it surprising that two writers should have the same ideas, and express them in nearly the same manner? Really, if all who have done this are to be called plagiarists, I think that term will include every one who has taken up a pen since the writing of 'the first Book of Moses called Genesis.'

Horace elegantly says—

Non ebur, neque aureum

Meâ renidet in domo lacunar:

* * * * *

Nec Laconicas mihi

Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ—

At fides et ingenî

Benigna vena est:

And Burns says—

The star that rules my luckless lot,

Has fated me the russet coat,

An' damn'd my fortune to the groat;

But, in requit,

Has blest me wi' a random shot

O' countra wit.

Will Neptune call this a plagiarism?

Again; Mr. St. John, in his speech against Lord Strafford, affirmed that he (Strafford) had no title to plead law, because he had endeavoured to destroy the law. "It is true," said he, "we give law to hares and deers, for they are beasts of chase; but it was never accounted cruel or unfair to destroy foxes and wolves wherever they can be found, for they are beasts of prey." And Mr. Walter Scott says—

Bold words!—but, though the beast of game

The privilege of chase may claim,

Though space and law the stag we lend,

Ere hound we slip, or bow we bend,

Who ever reck'd, where, how, or when,

The prowling fox was trapped or slain?

Is this a plagiarism?

Again, Walter Scott has these words—

The falcon, poised on soaring wing,

Watches the wild-duck by the spring;

The slow-hound wakes the fox's lair,
The greyhound presses on the hare;
The eagle pounces on the lamb,
The wolf devours the fleecy dam;
Even tyger fell, and sullen bear,
Their likeness and their lineage spare—
Man, only, mars kind Nature's plan,
And turns the fierce pursuit on man," &c.

Mr. Herbert, in a poem lately published, expresses himself in nearly the same terms—

The eagle there may strike and slay,
The tiger spring upon his prey;
The kayman watch in sedgy pool
The tribes that glide through waters cool;
The tender nestlings of the brake
May feed the slily-coiling snake;
And the small worm or insect weak
May quiver in the warbler's beak;
All these at least their foes discern,
And each his prey may seize in turn—
But man, when passions fire the soul,
And reason stoops to love's control,
Deceitful deals the murderous blow
Alike on trustiest friend or foe.

But Mr. H. assures us that this poem has lain on the shelf some years in manuscript;—can this then be a plagiarism?

W. H.

Harleston, Norfolk.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to INQUIRE into the STATE of the PUBLIC RECORDS, and of other PUBLIC INSTRUMENTS, ROLLS, BOOKS, and PAPERS, contained in the PUBLIC LIBRARIES of the KINGDOM.*
THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

PLACITA Aulae. These are proceedings in the Marshalsea Court, in which the Lord Steward and the Earl Marshal presided: the bag contains rolls of 12 Edward I.—10 and 11 Edward II.—and of several years from 15 to 32 Edw. III.

A Bag, marked Guernsey and Jersey.

Placita Forestæ, and perambulations and other proceedings relating to the forests, from 10 King John 1208, to the end of the reign of Edward III. 1377.

Star Chamber; bills, answers, depositions, and other proceedings in, (such as remain of them) from 3 Henry VII. when the court was erected, to 16 Charles I. when the proceedings in it ended.

* We shall continue to lay before our readers extracts from this large and expensive work, till we have proceeded through the various libraries. Our antiquarian, historical, legal, and topographical readers, will feel the extraordinary value and interest of the article.—EDITOR.

Court

Court of Requests, sometimes called the Court of Whitehall; proceedings in, from 9 Henry VII. when it was created, to 17 Charles I. when it was discontinued.

Court of Wards and Liveries; all the proceedings in, from the erection of the court by statute 32 Henry VIII. 1540, to 12 Charles II. 1660, when it was abolished.

Domesday Book, in two volumes, containing a general survey of England, made in the time of William the Conqueror. One contains the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; and the other all the other counties in England, except Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland.

Of this record, the most ancient in the kingdom, and perhaps in Europe, Gervasius Tilburiensis says, "*Ob hoc, nos eundem Librum Judicarium nominamus; non quod in eo de propositis aliquibus dubijs feratur sententia, sed quod ab eo, sicut ab ultimo Die Judicij, non licet ulla ratione discedere.*" It is often referred to in the oldest records, for proof of lands being ancient demesne, and for other purposes, and frequently quoted by the early historians, as well as by the writers on our law. (*See the Fac-simile in our last.*)

Surveys of Lands and Manors, which in different times have been in the possession of the crown, in the reigns of Edward VI. Queen Mary, Elizabeth, and James I.

Surveys of Abbeys and Monasteries, under the value of 200*l.* made by commissioners, 28 Henry VIII.

A Bag, entitled Divers Dioceses; which contains a great variety of deeds, such as donations, grants of pensions, agreements between ecclesiastical persons concerning tythes, resignations, &c. deeds of ratification, definitive sentences relating to tythes, &c. grants of tythes out of demesne lands, compositions, inquisitions, and judgments for tythes, presentations, and inductions to churches, admissions of resignations of incumbents, unions of churches, amicable compositions for tythes, leases of tythes for a rent, &c. &c.

Treaties and Transactions—with Scotland, from 1 Richard I. 1189, to 29 Elizabeth, 1586; among which are all the proceedings between Robert Bruce and other competitors for the crown of Scotland, 19 and 20 Edward I.

Inquisitiones post Mortem.—Authentic transcripts of them, or duplicates, from the erection of the Court of Wards,

32 Henry VIII. 1540, to the abolition of the court.

Fines, and all original and special writs, proclamations, writs of entry, exigents, postea, writs of covenant, concords, summons, mittimus, seisin, venires, inquisitions upon outlawries, elegits, writs of enquiry, bills against attornies and privileged persons, writs and elegend coronatores, and other writs of a like nature; some as early as the reign of Henry II. 1180, and some as late as the revolution.

Register of Writs, a roll of 1140.

Gaol Deliveries, from the beginning of the reign of Edward I. to the end of the reign of Henry VI. 1460, and a few in Edward IV.

Claus Rolls and Patent Rolls; a roll containing extracts from, in the reign of Henry III.

Sign Manuals, in the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Philip and Mary, and Queen Elizabeth.—There are others at the Tower, and in the Rolls Chap.

Popes' Bulls—a considerable number. One of Clement VII. confirming the title of Fidei Defensor to Henry VIII. with a seal of solid gold.

Popes.—Books containing enrolments of some of their bulls, deeds of lands conveyed to them by the king, &c. leagues, &c.—These books are often referred to in Rymer by the title of Liber A and Liber B.

Pope—Supremacy of, several books for and against.

Monasteries, and other religious houses, several surrenders of.

Surrenders of York House, St. Alban's, and several other lands, to Cardinal Wolsey.

Surrenders of others, for the endowment of Cardinal Wolsey's Colleges at Oxford and Ipswich.

Surrenders of some priories.

Reports relative to several monasteries by visitors in the reign of Henry VIII.

Enormities committed in several monasteries, statement of, in letters to Lord Cromwell, Temp. Henry VIII.

Visitations of monasteries.

Surveys of dissolved monasteries.

Tenures of all the monasteries, priories, castles, manors, &c. held of the queen in capite in Gloucestershire, 18th Elizabeth.

Magdalen College, Oxford, foundation of, in the reign of Henry VI.

Mortmain, rolls of lands given in, in London, from 7 to 30 Edward I.

Mortmain, licence to Cardinal Wolsey, for appropriating lands to his college at Ipswich.

Cardinal Wolsey, account of pensions to him, from the Pope, the French King, &c.

Cardinal Wolsey, enormities respecting him, a book of.

Court Rolls of Manors, formerly in possession of the crown by attainder, escheat, exchange, forfeiture, purchase, or other causes: chiefly from Edward I. to Henry VIII.

Forfeited Estates, some surveys and accounts of, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Attainted Persons, inventories of goods of, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. and records of their attainder.

Mint, an assay roll in the reign of Edward I.—Indentures between the crown and masters of the Mint in the reigns of Edward III., Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and Charles I. with various other papers relative to the Mint.

A Pipe Roll in the reign of King John. The others of this period are in the Court of Exchequer.

Coroners Rolls, or inquisitions, in the reigns of Edward I., Edward II., Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV.

Rageman, a bag so intituled, contains a variety of miscellaneous deeds, &c.

Patent Rolls, one in King John, Edward II., and some in Henry VI.

Treasons, a bag so intituled, containing papers relating to the insurrections in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and the Duke of Richmond's matters in the north, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Mines of Gold and Silver, in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, leases of, from Richard II.

Mines in England, bundles of letters relative to, with instructions and contracts in the reign of Henry VIII.

Tin Works, in Devon and Cornwall, covenants with the commoners for, 14 Henry VIII. 1522.

Duchy of Cornwall, transcripts of charters, letters, &c. relating to; and letters and warrants of the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, in Edward III.'s time, containing presentations to churches, fines, grants, &c.

Staple of Calais, accounts of, in the reign of Henry VIII. and previous thereto.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE letter recommendatory of Poulton-in-the Fylde wanted that prac-

tical demonstration afforded by your last correspondent on this subject (Damiensis); but perhaps many houses at Poulton are unoccupied, and your correspondent there may have some little interest in recommending his vacant dwellings, or he may have spoken from report only.

It would be conducive to the advantage of many of your readers, to whom retrenchment is now become a matter of necessity, to be informed, not only where a man, his wife, and two female servants can exist upon 100l. per annum (for a bare existence it must be), but where a small family can live, with some degree of comfort as well as economy, upon a moderate income, in the neighbourhood of London, or at a distance from thence; the family comprising the above-mentioned persons, and one or two children, too young to be placed in a seminary, or educated at home.

It would be an additional advantage to be acquainted, not only with the aggregate sum for coals, malt-liquor, &c. purchased in the year, but with the usual price of each chaldron, barrel, &c.; as I well know, from experience, that the price of many essential articles of house-keeping varies much in places but little apart.

I will combine all my wishes on this subject in my signature.

COMFORT WITH ECONOMY.

February 5, 1817.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I SHOULD feel obliged if any of your intelligent correspondents could explain to me the cause of the irregular motion of the winds in their progress over the earth's surface, which appears to me somewhat problematical. I do not mean to question the correctness of the theory by which the winds are accounted for; but the phenomena I allude to is, in my opinion, inconsistent with it. The motion of air into a rarefied medium is (as far as our experience allows us to judge) regular and uniform, whereas the irregular motion of the winds seems rather the result of an impelling than attractive force. At first I thought it might be accounted for from the irregularity of the earth's surface, but that idea I have been obliged to give up, as the same effect is experienced on the tops of the highest mountains, where there is no intervening body to produce it. I thought also that it might be occasioned by the intervention of

of the clouds, but this theory also I am obliged to relinquish, as the same irregularity is observable in the clearest, as in the most cloudy, weather.

Jan. 26, 1817.

M. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

COUNTRY houses experience the dry-rot in their basement and ground stories; when it reaches the latter, it may be considered as an extension only of the power of the fungus vegetation already created by the former. In these situations, it generally arises from the ground being thrown up round the walls, to extend the landscape up to the cells of the ground-floor windows. The continual moisture which the earth gives out to the adjoining wall is absorbed by the wood in contact with it, and, no circulation of air being near to dry it away, a fermentation is stimulated among the timber and other wood-work. Hence, a decomposition ensues of all which is near or connected with it. In the construction of walls where the landscape is so extended, they should either be built double, leaving a void between each, of about two inches in width, or an arched area should be formed outside of such wall, about two feet in diameter, leaving apertures, or air-holes, in the toffit of the arch, for the purpose of ventilation. This precaution I have adopted in several instances with the desired success; it has also improved the comfort of the story of the house by rendering its walls dry. Of the rot in wood there are two kinds, the one arising from exposure in the open air; and the other, which occurs from being confined and under cover. The former is that which is said to occur to weather-boarding, water-pipes and trunks, post and rails, fencings, gates, doors, or any other wooden-work made use of for purposes of exterior convenience. The other is well-known under the name of dry or fungus rot. Animal and vegetable substances possess certain common properties which constitute what is called life. When that state ceases, and the properties and motions no longer exist, the matter of which they were composed are subjected to those chemical laws, common to other bodies, when they become dry, in which state they seem scarcely capable of spontaneous decay. On this principle of preserving animal and vegetable substance, it is remarked by Sir Humphry Davy, "that, by cutting the

flesh of animals into small pieces, and putting them into a bottle perfectly dry, and then plunging the bottle, with its contents, up to its neck in boiling water, in which state it is to be corked and sealed, animal and vegetable matters may be preserved from putridity for many years." The inhabitants of the northern regions, it is well known, uniformly preserve their food by freezing, in which state it continues fit for use during their longest winters. Animal substance, when extracted and kept in a soft moist state, very readily putrify. But, if the same matter be dried by a gentle heat, and secluded from moisture and air, it will remain long without decay. This is the theory of that well-known and useful article, portable soup. In Africa, when it is intended to preserve a dead animal for food, all that is necessary is, to cut the muscular parts into thin strips, from which, in a few hours, the heat of the sun exhales all moisture, reducing them to a substance like leather, which proves to be unsusceptible of future decay from putrefaction. So also entire human bodies, buried in the sands in Egypt, and in other hot climates, have often been found converted, by exhalation and absorption of their natural moisture, into a dry hard sort of mummy, incapable of any future change from the agency of those causes to which, in such situations, they are exposed. The theory of these several modes of preserving animal and vegetable matter from premature decay, arises from different principles. Either substance, it is known, may be preserved for an almost endless time by being kept in vacuo; this latter is effected in the common way, by plunging the utensil, containing such matters, into water raised to the boiling heat, or 212° of Fahrenheit, by which means the temperature of the air, outside of the vessel, exceeds that of the inside; hence the air of the latter escapes by its specific levity, and a perfect vacuum follows. Cork and seal the vessel in this state, and its contents are in vacuo. The other modes arise from somewhat different principles, and may be referred to the chemical action of the natural heat upon the known component parts of such matters. These, when exposed to the heat of a vertical sun, undergo a slow combustion, the hydrogen of the fluid particles escapes, and the more solid remain charred, or oxydated; and this state it is from which it receives the quality (absorption of oxygen)

oxygen) which renders it unsusceptible of premature decay. The preservation of animal matter by freezing, arises from chemical action too, and oxygen is the agent to effect this, as well as the others; in the former, there is an absorption of it; in the latter its heat, or caloric, becomes latent in the matter preserved. The charred, or burned, matter will remain without alteration, under all changes of temperature, while the frozen is susceptible of the least variation in it; the one may be destroyed in an hour, the other will remain unchanged for a century. We are able to elicit from these views of natural phenomena, practical ones for the purposes proposed by these letters. The decay of wood by fungi is little known in warm climates, and not at all in very hot ones. In very cold countries, also, it is equally unknown. In the former, the fermenting principle is evaporated to dryness; in the latter, it is too uniformly below the requisite temperature to produce it. Our climate is moist from its insulated situation, and at the same time of moderate temperature, both of which are highly favorable to the production of this vegetation; and to this circumstance, more than to any other, it ought to be referred. If this be the true cause of the destruction of the ships and buildings of England, how futile the attempt to prevent it but by opposing those general laws inherent in all Nature's productions! Iron is destroyed by corrosion, or its powerful affinity for oxygen; to preserve it, we cover its surface with the oxide of lead. Wood, it is equally known, is destroyed by fungi; why not then prepare its surface in a manner that no nidus is found by the plant for its development? By doing which, your wood will be equally preserved with your iron.* I have read, that charcoal buried in the moist earth has come down to us, perfectly sound, from the time of the Romans: and I have observed, that posts long withstand the moisture, if the part intended to be put into the ground was charred to a certain depth; and there are abundance of such facts which remain greatly too little noticed, but from which may be obtained results of the highest utility. Upon this principle, Dr. Parry has suggested the probability of preventing wood from decay, by simply painting over its surface with common drying-oil, and immediately after dredg-

ing a thick layer of charcoal dust, finely powdered; which, by repeated painting, adheres to the wood, and becomes a firm and solid crust. "Posts so prepared," he adds, "remained firm and without decay for many years." This is too expensive an operation for general practice, and the effect will depend greatly upon the state of the oil and charcoal; for, if the latter be not fresh burned, it will soon peel off; to prevent which the charcoal should either be fresh made, or, previously to being used, heated again in closed vessels, so as to expel the water which it has attracted from the air. With this precaution, in many situations in which there is dry-rot, this recipe may be made use of with the greatest probability of success. In no case, nevertheless, have I experienced any difficulty in charring the wood itself, which is decidedly better, and much less uncertain in its effect, and also greatly less expensive.

Jan. 10, 1817.

J. RANDALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHATEVER may be the prospects of the people of England, in regard to the restoration and purification of their political constitution, it is instructive and useful to discuss the various means by which their voice in the state may regain its proper and wholesome influence.

There are two ways of considering this interesting question, one with reference to the existing constitution, and the harmony of the parts with the whole; and the other with reference to abstract social principles, in which what is purely rational is preferred to what is established. To avoid confusion, I shall, for the present, consider the subject only in the latter sense, or in its relations to the ESTABLISHED CONSTITUTION.

There can, I conceive, be no doubt that the Constitution of 1688 contemplated the existence of an efficient House of Commons, freely elected at prescribed intervals, in which the great body of the people should express their opinions and wishes through their representatives—consequently any body of men who are not individually representatives of the people, or who are not freely re-elected after certain determined intervals, cannot well be deemed a House of Commons, either in a constitutional or a rational sense; and, if the House of Commons should happen to be so constituted, it seems to be the duty of all good

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citizens

* See the author's former letters.
MONTHLY MAG. No. 295.

citizens to endeavour to restore it to its constitutional intention by every legal means in their power.

I am sensible it is contended by many, that the House of Commons ought to subsist in subordination to the King's prerogatives; that the King calls the Parliament together; that the King's charters often confer and limit the power of voting; and that the King's writs were addressed to whatever places he originally chose; therefore that a House of Commons exists less as the representation of the people than as a body of counsellors convened to assist and advise the crown on the affairs of the nation. But to all such doctrines I reply, that the succession to the crown was conferred on the family of Guelph by the Parliament of England, subject to certain restrictions and limitations, to be found in the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement; that these fundamental laws provided for the existence, renewal, and voice of Parliaments, and that, when the Guelphs ascended the throne of England in 1714, they did so by virtue of the Act of Settlement, and in subserviency to the laws and customs of the realm, which they were sworn to observe.

What then, at the time when the Guelphs, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, became kings of England, were those fundamental laws and customs, as far as regarded the powers, nature, and duration of Parliaments?

1. *MAGNA CHARTA* had provided that no aids should be assessed but by the common council of the kingdom.

2. The *BILL OF RIGHTS*, that the election of members of Parliament should be free, and that Parliaments should be held frequently.

3. And the 6th of William and Mary had enacted, that a Parliament should be holden once in three years at the least; that writs should be issued for a new Parliament within three years from the dissolution of the old one; and that no Parliament whatsoever, that should at any time hereafter be called, assembled, or held, shall have any continuance longer than for three years only at the farthest.

Such then were the conditions of the bond under which the Guelphs ascended the throne, and such were the fundamental laws and customs, as far as regards Parliaments, which they have severally sworn they would respect and maintain at their respective coronations.

However, it now appears that Parliaments have been, and are, allowed to continue SEVEN years instead of THREE years; that many elections, so far from

being free, are in truth made without bodies of electors; and that members of Parliament are returned by borough proprietors, without any freedom of election, in the correct sense of the words.

Of these violations of the constitution the people therefore complain; and is it not evident they complain with truth and justice? They ask whether, after a House of Commons has sat longer than THREE YEARS, it can be properly considered as a House of Commons, according to the fundamental law of the 6th of William and Mary; and whether a House of Commons can be deemed such, though it so call itself, if it sit in violation of the fundamental laws of the kingdom? They complain also that election by borough proprietors, by peers of Parliament, or by treasury influence, is a violation of that freedom of election secured by the Bill of Rights; and they demand such an extension or variation of the elective franchise, as shall render members of Parliament, agreeably to that fundamental law, the real representatives of the people, and the objects of their free choice.

It appears then that A CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM, or a reform in subserviency to the Constitution of 1688, merely requires (but those conditions it imperiously requires,) that no Parliament should continue longer than THREE YEARS, or, in other words, that the exceptionable and unconstitutional Septennial Bill should not be allowed to have lawful force; and that places no longer in existence, no longer independent, or no longer of due and proportionate population, should not be allowed to return members to Parliament; but that such members should either be returned from enlarged districts, or from places which have increased in proportion as the others have diminished. It is, moreover, requisite that crimes against these fundamental laws of the realm should be held to be HIGH TREASON, and punished as such, and not, as at present, be atoned for as simple misdemeanors, by fine and imprisonment.

Such are my views of a reform of Parliament, considering the question in accordance with the constitution of 1688, and to the fundamental laws which placed the reigning dynasty on the throne; and I candidly confess that I conceive a reform to this extent would be sufficient to restore the independence, efficiency, and character of the House of Commons, and to give renewed energies to the constitution.

Looking

Looking at the question in a practicable point of view, I conceive that the Petition of the Friends of the people, presented in 1795, ought to be submitted to a committee fairly chosen, and that all places which appear not to be independent or efficient, ought to be deprived of their usage of returning members. Evidence should also be received in regard to all other places; and no town should be allowed to return members where any undue or corrupt influence appears to have been systematically and successfully exerted. If one hundred places thus forfeited their privilege of returning members, their two hundred representatives might be distributed among unrepresented towns, counties, and enlarged cities and towns.

With a similar view to that clause of the Bill of Rights which demands the freedom of elections, it would be expedient to confer the right of voting on all resident freemen and householders in cities and towns; and, to avoid expense and trouble, counties should be divided into districts, each returning one member. In all cases too the votes should be taken by ballot, as the certain and infallible means of defeating and destroying every species of undue and corrupt influence.

Some reforms to this extent I hope will speedily receive the force of law, as the means of allaying discontents, and of restoring to the people that degree of political influence or civil liberty which is their birth-right, and without which they cannot continue respectable, energetic, and great. I hope also to see these reforms adopted for the sake of avoiding those great evils which may result from the anchor of the constitution failing the people; and from their being led, in consequence, to resort, as a remedy, to any abstract principles of social right, like those of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE and ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS.

But, if corruption and abused power should continue to resist the appeals of patriotism, I advise, as intermediate steps, that a great struggle be made at the next general election to expel from the House of Commons all those unworthy members who oppose the just claims of the people; and that a test be prepared for the signatures of candidates, imposing it on them as a condition of support, that they shall vote for a constitutional reform of the House of Commons.

Let our politicians who resort to violent language and measures, in opposition to

the claims of PATRIOTISM for a constitutional reform, remember, as so many warnings, that there was no want of high tones at the commencement of that war against JUSTICE, which ended in the loss of the colonies; nor at the commencement of that war against LIBERTY, which ended in the recognition of a dreaded republic; nor in that war against TRUTH, which ended in the ruin of the commerce, revenues, and character, of those by whom it was undertaken. Let them be warned on this fourth occasion, that JUSTICE, LIBERTY, TRUTH, and PATRIOTISM, are not to be baffled and overcome by bold and daring assertions, and that the triumphs of principle, though slow or deferred, are nevertheless irresistible and certain.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my former letters on the Finances I endeavoured to shew that this country did not possess the means of continuing to pay the interest of the National Debt—to preserve untouched the Sinking Fund, and support the expences of Government.

Since then, Lord Castlereagh has come forward with a new statement with respect to expenditure, but his statement, though in some respects satisfactory, is far from clear, explicit, or complete.

Mr. Tierney very properly observed, that his lordship had left out one little feature in his statement, namely, the amount of the revenue to meet that expenditure, without which, indeed, there is no satisfactory conclusion to be drawn.

The expenditure, by means of reductions to be made, it appears will not exceed 18,350,000*l.*; but he did not state the burthens on the Consolidated Fund, neither did he take into account the money to be paid on account of Ireland, which must be paid by England; so that the sum total was not made out, which, I believe will be nearly as follows:—

Consolidated Fund, at least	£42,000,000
Aggregate charges of the year	18,350,000
Interest of unfunded debt	2,500,000
National debt of Ireland	6,000,000
Charges of the government, deducting the million of reduction proposed	3,000,000

Grand total . . . 71,850,000

To meet this, the revenue of England	45,000,000
Ditto of Ireland	4,000,000

Deficit for the year	22,850,000
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This deficit is counteracted in part by the Sinking Funds of England and Ireland, which together will amount nearly to 15,000,000*l.* leaving still a deficit of 7,850,000*l.* after the Sinking Fund is taken off.

The Sinking Fund is by this means counteracted completely, and the situation of the country is just as bad as if it had been entirely done away with; and the only difference is, that, like the slight-of-hand juggler, it deceives the multitude by an appearance of what does not in reality exist. We are, in fact, running farther in debt, and borrowing at compound interest; and, though it may be said that next year the plans of economy may be carried farther, and, though that may be true, yet we are almost morally certain, that there will be war again, or preparations for it, before many years; so that, in fact, all possibility of reducing the debt is at end, unless the great exertion I proposed is made in one way or another.

The reduction of expences by ministers, without their being able thereby to bring the income and expenditure to a level, is a positive proof of what I formerly advanced, namely, that the evil was beyond the power of economy to remedy; we have, in fact, no income, that is, no free revenue. The produce of all the taxes is mortgaged, or anticipated, and employed under the name of the Consolidated Fund; so that army, navy, and the other items in Lord Castlereagh's account, must be paid by borrowed money.

I do not, sir, insist upon there being absolutely no free revenue, because a revenue of three or four millions, which is the most, does not alter the main conclusion; and that there will not be more I am certain, particularly as every economical reform occasions a falling off of revenue, I should suppose, of one million for every six at least; and, as the revenue of England, after the property and war taxes of last year were taken off, did not, in their undiminished state, amount to more than forty-nine millions, the diminished revenue cannot amount to more than forty-four; but suppose it to be forty-six or forty-seven, still the necessity of some great energetic measure is the same, for the sake of the fundholders themselves.

Last year, when parliament opened, and the Prince Regent was made to say, that the nation was in a flourishing state, the Exchequer had to boast of more money than at any similar period of the

year; yet how sudden was the reverse. Before nine months, after all the executions and extents that were issued, the Exchequer was empty; and, now starting from a barren rock, as it were, without a surplus in possession, or arrears to gather in, what may we expect to see in another year?

What has happened is what was to be expected. Half measures are adopted where whole and decisive ones were wanted, and the delusion and dream will yet remain a little longer.

So far, sir, as a matter merely of finance;—but I cannot quit the subject without making one remark, which I do with great pain—of the economy made, amounting to 6,500,000*l.*, the NAVY ALONE contributes more than ONE HALF, and the ARMY NOT ONE FIFTH; and this at a time when all the powers of Europe are contemplating with pleasure our neglect of our naval power, and the preference we are giving to an army which, however brave and formidable in the field, is far too expensive to be maintained long, and too small to give us any lasting weight on the Continent.

Russia and Holland, now united by interest and alliance, are aspiring to become formidable by sea; and America is every day making the greatest efforts; while our navy is reduced to the lowest peace-establishment, and our brave sailors left to beg or starve, or enter into the service of our rivals in maritime greatness.

As all parties exclaim against touching the interest of the debt, I consider that nothing effectual will be done till necessity comes forwards, and dictates the line of conduct in that irresistible manner that silences clamour and commands obedience. That the time is not very distant when this will happen, I am well convinced. WM. PLAYFAIR,
London; February 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

HAVING read some annotations, in the Journal of a Mission to the Interior of Africa, by Mungo Park, in 1805, which are calculated to persuade some persons, that my Account of the Interior of Africa is not altogether authentic, I feel myself called upon to offer some cursory observations to the public, in refutation of these aspersions. (Vide Appendix, No. IV. to Mungo Park's Second Journey, in 1805, pages 114 and 115.)

Although I assert, on the concurrent testimony of the best informed and most intelligent

intelligent natives of Soudan, that there exists a * water communication between Timbuctoo and Cairo, I do not maintain that the † Nile of Soudan falls into the † Nile of Egypt, but that it hath a communication with it, or with some river that connects itself with the Nile of Egypt, which opinion is confirmed by Mr. Hornemann, on African authority.

It is very probable that this junction is formed with the § Bahar El Abeed, by a stream that flows westward towards Wangara through the country called || Bahar Kulla, and Lake Dwi, from the source of the Nile of Egypt, or from that part of the Jibbel Kumri, or Lunar Mountains, which form the southern boundary of Donga.

If this be so, the junction of the Nile El Abeed, of Timbuctoo, and the Bahar El Abeed of Donga ¶, is established, and the water communication between Timbuctoo and Cairo is proved; admitting, however, that the negroes reported by me to have performed the ** voyage by water, took their boat or canoe ashore, to ascend the cataracts, in the country between Wangara and Donga.

Respecting the river in Donga ††, called in the map here alluded to, and in all modern maps, Bahar Abiad, I believe it to be no other but the Bahar El Abeed, i. e. the river of Blacks, not the river of Whites, or White River. This opinion is founded also on the concurrent testimony of the most intelligent and well-in-

* Vide Jackson's *Marocco*, second or third edition, page 310.

† (Nile Elkabeer) the Great Nile, (Bahar El Abeed, or Nile El Abeed) the Nile of Slaves or Negroes, (Nile Soudan) the Nile of Soudan or Nigritia, are the various names applied to the river that passes by Timbuctoo, and through the interior of Soudan, from west to east.

‡ Nile Masser is the name applied to the Nile of Egypt.

§ Bahar El Abiad, as it is called in the modern maps, or the White River, in the negro country of Donga.

|| Bahar Kulla is an Arabic term signifying the sea altogether, implying an alluvial country, (probably forming a part of the Mediterranean Sea of central Africa). See Major Rennel's Map in the Proceedings of the African Association, vol. 1, 8vo. page 209, lat. N. 10°, long. E. 18°.

¶ Vide Major Rennel's Map in the Proceedings of the African Association, 8vo. edition, vol. 1, page 209.

** Vide Jackson's *Marocco*, second or third edition, page 312.

†† Vide Major Rennel's Map, long. E. 30°, lat. N. 10°.

formed natives and travellers of the interior, which testimony, notwithstanding the scruples of the annotator of Park's Second Journey, must be allowed to be the best criterion of truth, for "*la vérité se fait connaître par le concours des témoignages.*"

I am the more confirmed in this opinion, because among the very many opportunities which I have had, from time to time, during my residence at Santa Cruz, South Barbary, at a time when the communication was open between Timbuctoo and Santa Cruz, and when the merchants of the former city were sojourning at Santa Cruz, in their way to Fas, to which city they could not travel by reason of the civil wars which then ravaged the country; I say, at that time, when many Timbuctoo merchants, and intelligent travellers from the interior, were sojourning at Santa Cruz, in their way to Fas, I never could learn of a White River passing through a country of negroes, but have often heard it said that the Bahar El Abeed, or River of Negroes, passed through Donga, a territory lying southward of Egypt, and at the foot of the Lunar Mountains; moreover, the country through which the above-mentioned Bahar El Abeed passes, is called by the Arabs Bled El Abeed, that is, the country of negroes. This being premised, I consider that it does not admit of a doubt, that the Bahar El Abiad of Donga, as laid down in the modern maps of North Africa, is the Bahar El Abeed, or river of Blacks, not of Whites; and that this Bahar El Abeed of Donga is not the same river with the Bahar El Abeed of Timbuctoo, having different sources, but that they have the same name, and have an union of waters.

It is not probable that D'Anville, or any of the modern geographers who have copied him, understood accurately the Arabic language of Africa; but it might have been expected that Mr. Browne, who is probably the only European traveller that has visited Donga, would have corrected this error. It appears, however, that he was not a proficient in the African Arabic; for in the proceedings of the African Association, vol. 2, page 275, it appears that he explained Dar to signify Country. Now every one acquainted with the African Arabic must know that Dar signifies a House, Berr signifies Country; therefore the variation between Bahar El

†† Vide Lettres de M. de Bailly a M. de Voltaire sur L'Atlantide, lettre onzieme, Abiad,

Abiad and Bahar El Abeed was not likely to be perceived by Mr. Browne*; nor indeed would it be perceived, as I apprehend, by any one except an accurate observer and proficient in the language; for the difference between the two words is, that the Bahar El Abeed is spelt with the Arabic letter *ain*, which resembles the Hebrew letter *ain*, and the Bahar El Abiad is spelt with the Arabic letter *alif*, which resembles our English *a*. I will conclude this subject by observing that the Arabic scholar will readily perceive this precise distinction; and I return to my subject respecting the junction of the two Niles of Africa.

Mr. Park's annotator, in the spirit of controversy with which he appears to be endued, may say, the fact of this stream running to the west towards Wangara, cannot be admitted, because Mr. Browne saw a ridge of mountains extending in that direction; but Mr. Browne did not ascertain that this was an uninterrupted ridge; the river might therefore pass through some chasm similar to that which I have seen in crossing the Atlas

* I could here mention another error, originating from an ignorance of the knowledge of the general language of North Africa. There has been published a book, entitled *Travels through France and Spain to Marocco*, 4to. 4l. 4s. by Colonel Keatinge. In this work, facing the title-page, there is a portrait of an Emperor of Marocco, said to be a portrait of Saadi Homed Ebn Abdallah, Sultan of Marocco, ætat. 75, A. D. 1785. I have seen, at Marocco, a pedigree of the present Emperor of Marocco, and I can positively affirm, that no person of that name has reigned at Marocca, since the days of the Arabian prophet. The pedigree of the present Emperor Muley Soliman, traced down from Mohammed, is to be found in the *Travels*, lately published, of Ali Bey (El Abassy), in two volumes 4to. 6l. 6s. which is a correct copy of the original, that I have seen at Marocco, and no such name is to be found therein. But judging from the physiognomy and the age of this Emperor, A. D. 1785, it is to be presumed that the gentleman alluded to is no other but Seedy Mohammed Ben Abd'Allah, father of the reigning Emperor, Muley Soliman Ben Mohammed. There never was, however, among the Western Arabs, nor (as I apprehend) among the Eastern, any man who bore the name of Homed; the name which most resembles that is Hamed; Mohammed and Hamed are however as dissimilar among the Arabs as James and John are among Europeans.

Mountains, or through some intermediate plain.

The annotator further says, "† It is needless to comment upon such hearsay statements, received from an African traveller." This assertion being calculated to impress on the public mind, that I founded my hypothesis respecting the junction of the Niles of Africa on the simple and single statement of one individual African traveller; I feel it incumbent on me thus publicly to declare, that the junction alluded to is founded on the universal and concurrent testimony of all the most intelligent and well-informed native African travellers (for the most part natives of Soudan), not one of whom differed in this opinion, but un-animously declared it to be a well-known and uncontroverted fact, that the waters of the Nile of Egypt joined the waters of the Nile El Abeed, which passes near Timbuctoo to the east; and that there exists, without a doubt, a water communication between Cairo in Egypt, and Timbuctoo in Soudan. Now if, as M. de Bailly observes, "*la vérité se fait connaître par le concours des témoignages*," it must be admitted, by men of liberal sentiments, that this is somewhat more than a hearsay statement; and what better foundation can there possibly be for the truth of any geological fact, than the concurrent testimony of the best informed natives of the country described?

With respect to precision being unfavourable to authenticity, † I consider this a new dogma; and, if I were disposed to confute it, (but it carries with it its own confutation), I should point out many hearsay evidences, precisely recorded in my account of Africa, which have been confirmed already by Ali Bey (El Abassy) and others; but "*non est hic locus*."

J. G. JACKSON.

London; Jan. 25, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN we take a general survey of nature, we find a wonderful diversity, which often renders it difficult to determine to what class each species belongs; to assist however in the investigation, philosophers have arranged the whole under three grand divisions—the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Between the latter of these, and either of

† Vide Appendix, No. IV. to Park's Second Journey, page 115.

‡ Vide Appendix, No. II. to Park's Second Journey, page 108.

the

the former, the difference is very striking; but so nice are the gradations between the two first, that I would beg of some of your numerous correspondents to point out one mark of distinction, which might serve as a more certain standard than any which has hitherto been proposed: the points in which they agree are numerous and striking. Both animals and vegetables are possessed of the most symmetrical organization; both have vessels distributed through their substance, which convey circulating fluids, by means of which they grow. The vessels of plants do not, however, appear to have much connexion with each other. Minerals, it is true, increase in bulk; but this is effected by an external deposit, or aggregation of particles; vegetables, like animals, secrete—that is, have the power of forming fluids different from that which circulates through them, of which oil, gum, and sugar, may be cited as examples. Some animals breathe by lungs, others by gills, and others by means of pores on the surface of their bodies. In like manner, vegetables have air-tubes, and pores upon their leaves, and Dr. Ingenhouz discovered that the air entered at the superior, and passed out at the inferior, part of the leaf: this fact was first hinted at by the immortal Priestly. The air undergoes a change in passing through vegetables, as it does in the lungs of animals; it becomes noxious to animals in consequence of being impregnated with carbonic acid gas, but this gas is congenial to vegetables which receive it, and expire the oxygen; so that, if an animal be nearly expiring from having been long confined in the same air, he will revive, and his life be protracted, by the absorption of carbonic acid gas. By this wonderfully contrived provision of Nature, the impurities which would be produced by either of them singly are counteracted. Were not this world the work of an infinitely beneficent and intelligent Being, how happens it that the same fluid was not constituted the pabulum for both, instead of each class reciprocally forming the gas requisite for the other.

Another point of coincidence is observed with respect to sleep; the corollæ of vegetables roll up at certain times, and this is not from the abstraction of light and heat, for the same circumstance happens in hot-houses, supplied with artificial illumination.

Some vegetables move in a very remarkable manner when touched, as the Sensitive Plant; others move when the

sun shines upon them. There is an American plant, the *Dianæa muscipula*, or Venus's fly-trap, secreting a fluid on its leaves, which leaves contract, and destroy the flies that are allured by its sweetness: any substance applied to them will produce a similar contraction. Some plants have the power of motion without any stimulus being applied, and it is difficult to say wherein this motion differs from that of animals. The *Phaeolus* will stretch out to grasp any substance near it, as if conscious of its own inability to support itself, and will even change its original direction if the stick be moved. If trees are placed near a ditch, it is observed that as soon as their roots appear on the surface of the earth, they dip down again into it. If, when a cucumber plant is placed in one direction, a wet sponge be placed in another, it will change its original direction, and grow toward the sponge. But, it will be said, no vegetable has the power of loco-motion—neither has the oyster; so that this will not distinguish them. Vegetables, like animals, have the power of repairing injuries; when an animal is wounded, coagulable lymph is effused, into which vessels shoot—it becomes organized, and the parts are united; in like manner, when a vegetable is wounded, sap is thrown out, which answers the same purpose. There is a coincidence between the propagation of plants and of animals, and upon this Linnæus has founded his system. Independent of this, it may be observed, that the polypus will propagate like the potatoe, for each portion of a polypus acquires the size and parts of the original animal.

Having pointed out so many points of coincidence between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the question naturally arises, wherein do they differ, and how may we distinguish the one from the other: to this question I should be much gratified to receive an answer.

CHARLES SEVERN.

January 16, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GREAT clamour has been raised, and by persons from whom it ought not to have been expected, against the proposal of universal suffrage and annual Parliaments: and the materialists have, with sufficient and characteristic eagerness, taken up the cry as an argument against reform in the election and duration of Parliaments altogether.

No

No epithets of reproach have been spared, none of contempt—*Quixotic* (which, to those who know how to appreciate the *hero* of *Cervantes*, means, in fact, what is most pure, noble, and sublime, in character,) wild theorists, dangerous enthusiasts, promoters of sedition, fomenters of rebellion, crafty machinators of treason, subverters of the constitution, the *best friends* of *corruption*;—no, sir, Corruption well knows her friends; and that they are of another spirit from the friends of *reform*, the friends of the *people*, the friends of *short Parliaments*.

It is said, that *universal suffrage*, that *annual Parliaments*, are *unknown* to the constitution; that they would be destructive of it. It has been said that such theories could *only* consist with an *infant* and *limited* republic; that they would destroy the *equilibrium* of the parts of our *balanced* constitution; that they would subvert the *whole*, and introduce mob-government or military despotism.

Yet, for *universal suffrage*, this is to be said—Sir William Blackstone, in his *Commentaries*, admits it to be the “*true theory* of our constitution,” that “*every man should have a voice in the choice of those delegates, on whose conduct in Parliament his property, liberty, and life, depend.*” Dr. John Jebb, one of the best-informed, most virtuous, firm, calm, and benevolent of men, was a *friend* to *universal suffrage*. Mr. Sheridan sat as *chairman* of the committee of Association for Westminster, which expressly proposed *this* and *annual Parliaments*; and I do not think that he ever, in or out of Parliament, expressed a sentiment to the contrary. The *Duke of Richmond* was a zealous and persevering assertor of *universal suffrage*. Dr. Price, Dr. Priestley, and Sir William Jones, men of high, and pure, and imperishable celebrity, I believe I may safely include among its constant advocates. We know from *Cæsar*, *Tacitus*, and other authorities, that “*de minoribus Principes consultant, de majoribus omnes,*” this advice of principal individuals in ordinary concerns, of the community in the *great and general*, was the principle of the *Saxon* and of our own *insular* constitution. When *direct legislation* becomes impracticable, by extension of territory, and increase of population, it follows that *representation*, a modern, but a most valuable, expedient, (for there is little trace of it in antiquity,) supplies its place. By *8 Henry VI.* we

find the exercise of the elective franchise restrained to persons of 40s. freehold by the year, on the plea of *great and outrageous multitudes*;” not for what actually they had done, but by anticipation, “for the murders and outrages which *might* arise, and *has.*” There were then *great numbers* in the habit of presenting themselves at the poll at *county elections*; and for *cities* and *great towns* it does appear, by the researches of very able lawyers, who have devoted their time to enquiries on the *elective franchise*, that the *householders* were accustomed to vote.

Be it that *villanage* was an exception, and included great numbers of wretched slaves—thank Heaven *villanage* has disappeared. Be it that certain tenures, as of a baser nature, were then excluded, on *feodal* principles; for near *two centuries* these *badges of servitude* have been abolished also by *statute*. Be it even that elections by great numbers might be *tumultuary*, when *force*, instead of *law*, generally prevailed, and the free principles of our ancient constitution were but emerging out of conflicting elements, and beginning to *revive*. But with *elective districts* of adequate extent, the meetings held in situations nearly central, and the poll taken in such subdivisions in one day throughout, the greatest numbers, thus subdivided, might meet, and vote without danger of tumult. The principle of the constitution recognized in our *year books* so far back as *Edward III.* is, that “*law to bind all should have the consent of all.*” The exercise of the elective suffrage ought to be full and perfect, in conformity to this principle of *consent by representation*. It ought, as Blackstone expresses it, to include those who can be presumed to have a *will of their own*. And I do think an *adult Englishman*, possessing a sound mind, not disqualified by crime, nor in actual pauperism, but subsisting himself and his family by his own industry, and contributing to the support, and, if need require, the defence of his country, by his means and his person, cannot justly be presumed *not* to have a *will of his own*.

And if it be objected, this is going farther than *actual practice* can be proved to have yet gone, it is not going beyond the principle of the constitution, and it will not be very easy to prove that such was not the early practice, with the temporary exceptions already noticed; and, were it otherwise, it would be hard indeed if the progress of society, drawing with

with it new means of corruption, should not draw new securities to freedom.

At any rate it would be destructive of all freedom to say, that the proposal is *unlawful, seditious, treasonable*: it has only for its object the purity and fullness of the representation of the Commons in their House, in which every commoner has an immediate peculiar interest.

So far from the hereditary *peerage*, or the *crown*, being injured, the honour and independence of both are concerned in the *undisturbed* discussion of reform in the *House of Commons*. Universal elective *Suffrage* is altogether different from universal *direct legislation*, with which the objectors seem to have confounded it.

It may happen that the public sentiment may adopt an extent *short* of this, which may yet be a valuable *approximation*, as by including all householders and permanent *lodgers*, not receiving habitual relief. But, to set out with the approximation would be forcing the principle out of sight, and risking to fall below that approximation itself. As to annual *Parliaments*, I shall not repeat my reasons for preferring *modified* triennial, annually sending back *one-third*. I shall only add, it is an *error* to suppose we never had *Parliaments* annually re-elected; but it is also an error to suppose them in use, uninterruptedly, for centuries.

Ballot, I most earnestly hope, will not be included as an essential part of the plan of reform; it is merely an evil to avoid a greater—which, in a reformed representation and duration of *Parliament*, it is my decided belief, would not exist. But if, after such reform, any class and description of voters should petition for such *ballot*, it would undoubtedly be not refused to them. The *free open voice* is the true principle for Englishmen; as Mr. Fox saw, and felt, and declared—than whom no man better understood and loved England.

Another hope I express, that the choice will not be changed from *two* to *one* representative; since this, by doubling the elective departments, would reduce the voters in each to *one-half*; and, considering the *pauperism* to which this island, long so great and flourishing, has been reduced, there is much more reason to fear a *scarcity* than an *excess* of voters.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Ipswich; Feb. 4, 1817.

ERRATUM.—Page 34, for "sentences" read "features."

MONTHLY MAG. No. 295.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just seen a gentleman from the North Highlands, and the account he gives of that afflicted country ought to be made known, that in more fortunate climates the inhabitants may doubly prize the blessings of Providence, and, without repining, submit to privations less severe. On the second of this month a vast quantity of the gelatinous substance, which the vulgar believe to be fallen stars, was observed on the ground. Old people say, they never saw that phenomenon so general; nor ever saw a summer and autumn so cold, wet, and gloomy. The consequence has been, that much of the crop remains uncut, and still more lies in shocks buried beneath a heavy fall of snow. In many hill-farms, the people will not have one peck of grain to repay their spring labors; and, having no demand for their cattle, how shall they be able to purchase bread elsewhere; or how save from famishing the animals they have on hand? In a late Number of your Magazine, I saw a proposal for the perennial preservation of grain; how much wretchedness might have been escaped in the Highlands had that resource now awaited the hardy mountaineers. I would beseech the Highland Society to take this subject into their most serious consideration: it is beyond doubt possible to lay up corn securely for many years, and on what principle can we justify the neglect of a precaution that will exempt the poor from dreadful suffering, and ensure a vast increase of our circulating capital?

Inverness; Nov. 1816. VALLENIUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS by MR. ROBERT STEVENSON, CIVIL ENGINEER, of EDINBURGH, upon the ALVEUS or GENERAL BED of the GERMAN OCEAN and BRITISH CHANNEL, and on the ENCROACHMENTS of the SEA on the LAND.

IN the course of making professional enquiries regarding the impression which the tidal waters of the Frith of Forth are making upon some of the most valuable properties situated upon its banks, I was imperceptibly led to compare these with other observations that have occurred to me in a pretty extensive survey of the coast of Great Britain and Ireland.

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The wasting operations of the sea are not confined to the more exposed parts of the coast, but are observable upon both sides of the *Frith of Forth* westward, or above *Queensferry*, where the shores are defended on all sides from the violent attacks of the sea in stormy weather: here we find, even in this narrow part of the *Frith*, that the land is gradually washed away by the tides, as, for example, at Lord Dundas's estate at *Grangemouth*, and all the southern shore by the estate of *Kinniel* and the Earl of *Hopetoun's* lands, to *Queensferry*, at which place the track of the public road is now literally within sea-mark, although at no great distance of time it was defended from the sea by a tract of land. The same remarks are strictly applicable to the shores on the northern side at *Culross*, and along the estates of Sir Robert Preston and Lord Elgin, and all the way to North *Queensferry*. From an inspection of charts of the coast, it will appear, that these effects are not likely to have been produced from any particular exposure, as this part of the *Frith* is completely land-locked, and is otherwise well sheltered from storms. These appearances would therefore seem to imply a change upon the level of the ocean, occasioning an overfilling of the various inlets of the sea.

Below *Queensferry*, or to the eastward of it, these effects are perhaps still more remarkable. On the southern side of the *Frith* at *Barnbogle Castle*, the seat of the Earl of *Roseberry*, in former times there was a lawn of considerable extent on the eastern front, and on both sides of the castle: this lawn is now completely washed away by the sea, and it has long since been found necessary to erect a bulwark for the safety of the walls of the castle, which is rapidly approaching to an insulated state, so that the noble proprietor has in some measure been under the necessity of building a new mansion-house upon a more elevated situation. Tracing the same shore, along the rocky boundary of *Granton*, *Royston*, to *Wardy* and *Newhaven*, we are no less struck with the powerful effects of this element. Between *Newhaven* and *Leith*, where the subsoil consists of strong clay overlaid by a deep tiring of alluvial matters, it is in the recollection of some old fishermen still living that an extensive piece of link ground or downs existed in front of the lands of *Anchorfield*, and along these shores, on which they used formerly to

dry their nets, and which is now entirely washed away. From the fishing village of *Newhaven* to *Leith*, the direct road was formerly along shore on the northern side of *Leith Fort*; but the road being now carried wholly away, and the sea having penetrated considerably into a field on the eastern side of the houses of *Anchorfield*, the carriage road takes a circuitous route by another way. A few striking proofs were, some years since, adduced, of the waste of the land by the sea at the citadel of *Leith*, in a law process, connected with the wet-docks there; and there is reason for believing, that at some former period the land here had extended, probably as far to the northward as the *Martello Tower* or *Beacon rocks*. Proceeding along the southern shores of the *Frith of Forth* from *Leith* to *Berwick upon Tweed*, many instances are afforded of the waste of the land by the sea: between *Portobello* and the links of *Leith*, for example, the public road is in immediate danger of being carried away, although, but a few years since, it was defended by a considerable portion of land: the shores near *Musselburgh*, at *Morison's Haven* and *Prestonpans*, have suffered greatly from the sea; as also the Earl of *Wemyss's* lands of *Gosford*, *Gullenness*, and all the shores extending from *Dirleton Common* to *North Berwick*, the Earl of *Haddington's* lands of *Tynningham*, *Dunbar*, *Broxmouth*, *Dunglass*, to *St. Abb's Head*, *Eyemouth*, and the *River Tweed*.

If we turn our attention to the northern shores of the *Frith of Forth*, we shall find instances of the same kind no less remarkable; of these may be mentioned the shores at the estates of the Earls of *Moray* and *Morton*, and Mr. *Fergusson* of *Raith*, the damage done to numerous properties bounded by the sea, at the towns of *Kirkcaldy*, and *Dysart*, and the very remarkable and fantastic appearance of the rocks produced by the wasting effects of the sea along the shores in the neighbourhood of *Wemyss Castle*; and, indeed, all the towns from *Methil* to *Fifeness*, particularly the *Elie*, *Wester-Anstruther* and *Crail*, have suffered by the encroachments of the sea, which, in some instances in this quarter, has also taken away parts of the public roads, thrown down the inclosures of gardens and fields, laid waste the piers, and even undermined and carried away dwelling-houses. The point of land called *Fifeness*, affords another proof of the desolating effects of the sea upon the land.

land. The section of the coast here exhibits strata of a very soft and friable sandstone, with ironstone and shale. This section I have distinctly traced between the point of Fifeness and the Carr Rock, which lies about a mile and a half off Fifeness, the whole distance between it and the shore forming a series of shoals and half-tide rocks; and as this series of rocks, so easily worn away by the sea, can again be traced near Kingsbarns, at the opposite side of the bay, it seems extremely probable, that at no very distant period in the history of the globe, this space between the Carr Rock and the land of Fifeness, may have consisted of firm ground. Along the shores of Balcomie and Cambo, belonging to the Earl of Kellie, and the estate of Pitmilly, considerable sums have been expended in building and rebuilding dikes, to defend the land against the encroachments of the sea; and, indeed, many of the proprietors along the shores of the Frith of Forth, finding this an endless task, have, for the present, given it up as a hopeless case. At St. Andrew's, the famous castle of Cardinal Beatoun, which is said originally to have been at some distance from the sea, now almost overhangs it; and, indeed, this fine ruin must ere long fall a prey to the waves: from St. Andrews, northward to Eden Water and the River Tay, the coast presents a sandy beach, and is so liable to shift, that it is difficult to trace the changes it may have undergone. It is certain, however, that within the last century, the sea has made such an impression upon the *Sands of Barrey*, on the northern side of the Tay, that the light-houses at the entrance of that river, which were formerly erected at the southern extremity of Buttonness, have been from time to time removed about a mile and a quarter farther northward, on account of the wasting and shifting of these sandy shores, and that the spot on which the outer light-house stood in the seventeenth century, is now two or three fathoms under water, and is at least three quarters of a mile within flood-mark. These facts I state from information obligingly communicated to me by George Clarke, esq. master of the Trinity-house, Dundee, from the Records of that corporation. From the Tay all the way along the coast of Forfar and Kincardine to Stonehaven, the shores exhibit rocks of secondary or newer formations, as sandstone and breccia, &c. and here the effects of the sea are in many places very perceptible: particularly about half

a mile to the westward of the town of Arbroath, where the public road bounds the seashore. Within the last thirty years, the trustees for the highways have been under the necessity of removing the road twice within the fields, and this operation it has now become again necessary to repeat, for the safety of the traveller. The shores of the estate of Seaton, in this neighbourhood, and the Earl of Northesk's estate of Aithie, including the promontory called the Redhead, exhibit the most unequivocal marks of decay from the same cause; and on a very slight inspection, the continued progress of disintegration is deducible from the appearance of the shores at Montrose, the North Esk river, Johnshaven, Dunottar Castle, and the bay of Stonehaven. From thence along the shores of *Aberdeen and Banffshire*, with little exception, the coast consists either of extensive tracts of sand or of primitive rocks, as granite, porphyry, and serpentine. The shifting nature of the sands, which, when dry, have been blown inland, and have covered nearly the whole parish of Furvie, belonging to the Earl of Errol, necessarily prevents the effects of the sea from being so easily traced as upon the softer kinds of rocks, or on alluvial grounds; and, although these rocky shores do not yield so readily to the impulse of the waves, yet even the granite itself cannot withstand the continued force of the sea, which here rolls its surges upon it, in north-easterly gales, with uninterrupted violence, all the way from the coasts of Lapland and Norway. We are not, therefore, so much surprised to find incisions made into the hardest rocks, exhibiting such extraordinary cavities as the Bullers of Buchan, and other striking appearances on this coast near Peterhead, as to observe its destructive effects upon the more sheltered shores of the Frith of Forth, formerly described, or those of the *Moray Frith*, which we are now approaching.

After passing the river Spey, the rocks on the shores belong to the sandstone or coal formation, and here again the wasting effects of the sea become more apparent. At the ancient town of Burghhead, an old fort or establishment of the Danes was built upon a sandstone cliff, which, tradition says, had a very considerable tract of land beyond it; but it is now washed by the waves, and literally overhangs the sea. Between Burghhead and Fort George, a space of about twenty-five miles, the coast is one continued

tinued bank of sand, which has undergone very great changes from the blowing of extensive sand-banks, which has buried several hundred acres of the estate of Cubin, and covered many houses; nor have the ravages of the sea been less felt than those of the sand-flood in this quarter, as the old town of Findhorn was destroyed by the sea, and the site of it is now overflowed by every tide. At *Fort George*, the encroachments of the sea are likely to produce considerable damage upon the walls of the fort, some of the projecting bastions, formerly at a distance from the sea, are now in danger of being undermined by the water; and it has been found necessary to construct a kind of *chevaux de frise*, to break the force of the waves before they reach the walls. The same remarks regarding the destructive effects of the sea, are also applicable to the shores of the Frith of Dornoch, and more sheltered Frith of Cromarty, and the great basin above Fort George, and even of Loch Beaully. The coast of *Caithness*, the islands of *Orkney*, and the southern parts of *Shetland*, consist chiefly of sandstone rocks, and, from their great exposure to the sea, it is no wonder that they appear in many places to be rapidly wasting. In *Orkney* it deserves particularly to be remarked, that the Start Point of Sanday, which is now formed into an island every flood-tide, was, even in the recollection of some old people still alive, one continuous tract of firm ground; but at present, the channel between Sanday and the Start Island, as it is now called, is hardly left by the water in neap tides; and, since a light-house was erected upon this point about ten years ago, the channel appears to have worn down at least two feet. It would indeed be an endless task, to enter into minutiae regarding the waste observable upon the western coast of Scotland, including the shires of *Sutherland*, *Ross*, or *Inverness*, although defended from the heavier breach of the Atlantic Ocean, by the chain of islands, consisting of the Lewis, Harris, Uist and Barra, extending about 120 miles in a north-eastern and north-western direction, and commonly called the Long Island, while the *Argyleshire coast* is sheltered by the western Hebrides, including the great islands of Mull, Jura and Isla; yet even in the most sheltered places of this coast, as we have seen of the Friths of Forth and Moray, the sea in many places is rapidly wasting the shores. These effects, however, are not less ob-

vions on those islands which are exposed to the direct breach of the great Western Ocean, as, for example, in the Lewis and Uist islands. In Uist particularly, the sea has overrun considerable tracts of land, forming every tide extensive pools and many fordable channels. The extensive low link-grounds, or downs, and all the sandy shores of these western islands, and also of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, consist almost wholly of broken or pounded shells, thrown up in the first instance by the sea, and afterwards blown by the winds upon the land.

* * * *Mr. Stevenson's important Observations on the Coast of England, &c. will be given in our next.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

IT is a new-born child, said Franklin, the father of discoveries, upwards of thirty years since, in speaking of the aërostatic machine of Montgolfier, and replying to those who expressed doubts of its future utility.

During this thirty years, I lament to say it, the child of Franklin has made no progress; and, notwithstanding the care and the studious attention of which it has been the object; notwithstanding the daring, the perseverance, and sometimes even the rare talent of its authors; this child, born under the auspices of Science, and which had conceived of it the highest hopes, is at this day but an abortion.

Shall so brilliant a discovery, after having astonished the world, have no other result than to serve at intervals for the amusement of great cities? May it not be extended to the progress of geography and navigation? I will mention one which I should have conceived would have long since have been adopted, on account of its high importance and the extreme facility of its application.

A Savant of the last age, M. Leray, of the academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, at the end of his work, intitled *Les Navires des Anciens*, treating of the present subject, thus expresses himself:—"A vessel sailing alone, if totally dismasted in a tempest, may thereby be entirely lost. If she sail in company while she can see them, or they her, she may receive succours and avoid being sunk; but, if this vessel is totally dismasted and left a sheer hulk, she is only visible at a short distance, and, if not perceived, her companions may

may suppose that she has parted company; and, in consequence of this false supposition, she may perish.*

"If under these circumstances a vessel let off a balloon, retained by cordage, she would receive assistance the more promptly, as it would indicate where she lay; for, this system being agreed upon between the vessels of the fleet, they would each endeavour to discover, in case of hard weather, whether a balloon was let off in any direction.

"This balloon might, in suspending a light to it, be perceived at night as well as by day, becoming thus a species of Pharos. I would call it the *Pharos* of Distress.

"If a vessel which has not suffered, but which in stress of weather, being unable to carry much sail, feared to part company, she might, on letting off a balloon with a light, avoid the misfortune of being separated from the fleet."

Whoever is at all acquainted with the sea, will have already anticipated all the objections that might be made against such an employment of balloons on board vessels. I am far from believing the proposals of M. Leray beneficial, who, led away by his solicitude for the sailor, looked only to the results, without maturely enquiring whether his scheme were capable of execution; but the utensils and materials proper for an aeronaut, if they cannot be put in action on board a vessel, may be conveyed by him to a point of the Continent, or an island, where the vessel may touch by choice or necessity: thus, in a voyage of discovery, we think it would be of great importance to be provided with one or more balloons.

When a vessel touches at an isle, or an unknown continent, such for instance as New Holland, where they dare scarcely venture a detachment to explore the coast or the interior, with what facility, what safety, and what advantages might one or two men ascending at a chosen time in a balloon, retained by cordage, float over the island, and by the aid of a good telescope discover a lake, perceive a passage, or ascertain the existence of a mountain, a volcano, a forest, which perhaps contains a tribe; and even make a rough sketch, sufficiently accurate, of the whole, and the bearings of each point. Have we already forgotten, that it was by reconnoitring in

a balloon the position of the enemy, that France gained, in our days, a great battle! (*Fleurus*.) Why then refuse to Science similar means of conquest?

In fact, if, instead of a topographical observation, made at an elevation of two hundred to three hundred fathoms, with an ordinary telescope, and which confines the view to a narrow horizon around us, we were to be elevated five hundred or six hundred fathoms, provided with a good astronomical telescope, the aerial observer would command an immense horizon. Let us suppose him in the middle of the South Sea at Otaheite, or the Sandwich Islands, between 150° and 160° of west longitude, he will see himself surrounded by all the great Archipelagos of the great ocean; the *Mendoça*, *Easter*, *Pitcairne*, *Navigation*, and *Friendly Islands*; and of many others, perhaps, yet undiscovered in these latitudes. If he ascend still higher, and thus extend his horizon, who knows whether he may not discover in the north the *Aleutien Islands*; then turning successively towards the south, the *Kuriles*, the *Mariannes*, the *Philippines*, *New Guinea*, *New Holland*, *New Zealand*, and, on the other side, the *Cordilleras*—this most prominent part of the *ossature* of the earth, of which, perhaps, he may at such an altitude discover the sphericity.

Between the two hypotheses which we have established, of which the one is evidently as advantageous in the results, as it is easy of execution; and the other gigantic in appearance, but which has nothing problematical or inconceivable, from the perfection of telescopes, what happy chances of success! Why has it not been endeavoured to ascertain, by this means, whether the northern passage to the South Sea is really impossible? Whether real obstacles prevent our penetrating farther into New Holland? Why, in fact, has not this mean been added to those destined to be employed in the discovery of the interior of Africa, towards which several European nations appear at present to turn their attention? We are, perhaps, led away by our hopes, but we are persuaded that by this means we might, in the austral part of the world in particular, make discoveries which would astonish the world, and perhaps be useful to humanity.

Besides, the idea I have started does not belong to me exclusively; already the Count de Bougainville, who is an authority in these matters, proposed,

* M. Leray certainly had never been at sea, or heard of such things as signal-guns of distress, rockets, blue-lights, &c.

posed, a few years before his death, to read to the Academy a memoir on the immense advantages that might be derived from the use of balloons in voyages of discovery and reconnoissances.

We read in the Voyage of Prouse, that, in the number of Philosophical and Marine Instruments, he had embarked a large cloth balloon, lined with filtering paper, twenty-six feet high, and twenty-two feet and a half in diameter; three of paper, and three of gold-beaters' skin. It is not known what use he intended to make of them, the editor of his Voyage is silent upon it; but Aërostation was, at that time, far from the perfection and, consequently, safety, it has since attained. On the expedition to Egypt, several balloons, with other objects of science, were embarked on board a vessel, which perished before it arrived at its destination.

M. A. PARCEVAL, B—.

*. The immense advantages which may be derived from the employment of balloons in voyages of discovery and recon-

noissances, once established and become incontestable; the question will be to find the best means of putting it in practice. For example—there would be, perhaps, some inconveniences in having recourse to the formation of hydrogen gas, by the combination of iron filings and sulphuric acid; because this acid, accidentally escaping from the vessel containing it, might cause an explosion in the vessel. To form this gas, it will be sufficient to employ a method well known, and which was adapted to fill the balloon, which was of such great utility at the battle of Fleurus. It consists in heating strongly a large iron tube, and plunging it into a vessel containing lime water, and to which the orifice of the balloon is attached; water is to be poured through the other extremity of the tube, when it becomes decomposed; and the hydrogen gas, purified by passing through the lime water, fills the balloon without difficulty. Thus, it would only be necessary to embark the balloon, the tube, and the iron rods; and all the inconveniences and dangers would be avoided, which might result from the transport and use of sulphuric acid.

CORNUCOPIA.

RELIGION OF WISE MEN.

TOLAND relates, of the elder Lord Shaftesbury, that, being in conversation with Major Wildman about the contradictory religions of the world, they came to this conclusion, *that all wise men are of the same religion*. A lady who was sitting by, and seemed to be minding her needle more than their discourse, asked what that religion was? To whom his lordship replied—*That, madam, wise men never tell*.

GLUTTONY OF A FRENCH PRIEST AND A DUTCH CAPTAIN.

The Abbé Freshon was supposed to be the greatest glutton at oysters in existence. A considerable bet was made, that a Dutch captain of a trading vessel could surpass him. A breakfast was ordered for a dozen, at the *Rocher de Concale* at Paris, where the bet was to be decided. The Abbé eat one hundred and thirty-eight dozen, and then gave in; the Dutchman did not relax till he had eaten one hundred and eighty-six dozen, with which he drank eight bottles of white wine, and, espying a fowl untouched, he ate it all, and drank two other bottles of wine.

NEWTON'S UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS.

The Earl of Portsmouth, at his seat in Hampshire, has a vast bulk of unpublished papers of Sir Isaac Newton. After his death, they were examined by a

committee of the Royal Society; and, being found to consist for the most part of illustrations of the Prophecies, and the Book of Revelations, the product of his decrepitude, it was determined, in tenderness to his memory, not to allow any of them to be published. The following is a catalogue of them, as annexed to a bond given by Mr. Conduit to the administrators of Sir Isaac; by which he obliges himself to account for any profit he shall make by publishing any of the papers.

Dr. Pellet, by agreement of the executors, entered into acts of the Prerogative Court, being appointed to peruse all the papers, and decide which were proper for the press.

- No. 1. Viaticum Nautarum; by Robt. Wright.
2. Miscellanea; not in Sir Isaac's handwriting.
3. Miscellanea; part in Sir Isaac's hand.
4. Trigonometria; about 5 sheets.
5. Definitions.
6. Miscellanea; part in Sir Isaac's hand.
7. 40 sheets in 4to. relating to Church History.
8. 126 sheets written on one side, being foul draughts of the Prophetic Style.
9. 88 sheets relating to Church History.
10. About 70 loose sheets in small 4to. of Chemical papers; some of which are not in Sir Isaac's hand.
11. About 62 ditto, in folio.
12. About 15 large sheets, doubled into 4to.; Chemical.

13. About 8 sheets ditto, written on one side.
14. About 5 sheets of foul papers, relating to Chemistry.
15. 12 half-sheets of ditto.
16. 104 half-sheets in 4to. ditto.
17. About 22 sheets in 4to. ditto.
18. 24 sheets in 4to. on the Prophecies.
19. 29 half-sheets; being an answer to Mr. Hooke on Sir Isaac's Theory of Colours.
20. 87 half-sheets relating to the Optics, some of which are not in Sir Isaac's hand.

From No. 1 to No. 20, examined on the 20th of May, 1727, and judged not fit to be printed. *T. Pellet.*

21. 328 half-sheets in folio, and 63 in small 4to.; being loose and foul papers relating to the Revelations and Prophecies.
22. 8 half-sheets in small 4to. relating to Church Matters.
23. 24 half-sheets in small 4to.; being a discourse relating to the 2nd of Kings.
24. 353 half-sheets in folio, and 57 in small 4to.; being foul and loose papers relating to Figures and Mathematics.
25. 201 half-sheets in folio, and 21 in small 4to.; loose and foul papers relating to the *Commercium Epistolicum*.
26. 91 half-sheets in small 4to. in Latin, on the Temple of Solomon.
27. 37 half-sheets in folio, on the Host of Heaven, the Sanctuary, and other Church Matters.
28. 44 half-sheets in folio, on ditto.
29. 25 half-sheets in folio; being a farther account of the Host of Heaven.
30. 51 half-sheets in folio; being an Historical Account of two notable Corruptions of Scripture.
31. 81 half-sheets in small 4to.; being Extracts of Church History.
32. 116 half-sheets in folio; being Paradoxical Questions concerning Athanasius, of which several leaves in the beginning are very much damaged.
33. 56 half-sheets in folio, *De Motu Corporum*; the greatest part not in Sir Isaac's hand.
34. 61 half-sheets in small 4to.; being various sections on the Apocalypse.
35. 25 half-sheets in folio, of the Working of the Mystery of Iniquity.
36. 20 half-sheets in folio, on the Theology of the Heathens.
37. 24 half-sheets in folio; being an Account of the Contest between the Host of Heaven, and the Transgressors of the Covenant.
38. 31 half-sheets in folio; being Paradoxical Questions concerning Athanasius.
39. 107 quarter-sheets in small 4to. on the Revelations.
40. 74 half-sheets in folio; being loose papers relating to Church History.

May 22, 1727, examined from No. 21 to No. 40 inclusive, and judged them not fit to be printed; only No. 33 and No. 38 should be reconsidered. *T. Pellet.*

41. 167 half-sheets in folio; being loose and foul papers relating to the *Commercium Epistolicum*.
42. 21 half-sheets in folio; being the third letter on Texts of Scripture, very much damaged.
43. 31 half-sheets in folio; being foul papers relating to Church Matters.
44. 495 half-sheets in folio; being loose and foul papers relating to Calculations and Mathematics.
45. 335 half-sheets in folio; being loose and foul papers relating to the Chronology.
46. 112 sheets in small 4to. relating to the Revelations, and other Church Matters.
47. 126 half-sheets in folio; being loose papers relating to the Chronology, part in English and part in Latin.
48. 400 half-sheets in folio; being loose mathematical papers.
49. 109 sheets in 4to. relating to the Prophecies, and Church Matters.
50. 127 half-sheets in folio, relating to the University; great part not in Sir Isaac's hand.
51. 11 sheets in 4to.; being Chemical papers.
52. 255 quarter-sheets; being Chemical papers.
53. An Account of Corruptions of Scripture; not in Sir Isaac's hand.
54. 31 quarter-sheets; being Flammell's Explication of Hieroglyphical Figures.
55. About 350 half-sheets; being Miscellaneous papers.
56. 6 half-sheets, being an Account of the Empires, &c. represented by St. John.
57. 9 half-sheets folio, and 71 quarter-sheets 4to.; being Mathematical papers.
58. 140 half-sheets, in 9 chapters, and 2 pieces in folio, titled, Concerning the Language of the Prophets.
59. 606 half-sheets folio; relating to the Chronology; 9 more in Latin.
60. 182 half-sheets folio; being loose papers relating to the Chronology and Prophecies.
61. 144 quarter-sheets, and 95 half-sheets folio; being loose Mathematical papers.
62. 137 half-sheets folio; being loose papers relating to the Dispute with Leibnitz.
63. A folio common-place book; part in Sir Isaac's hand.
64. A bundle of English Letters to Sir Isaac, relating to Mathematics.
65. 54 half-sheets; being loose papers found in the Principia.
66. A bundle of loose Mathematical Papers, not Sir Isaac's.

67. A bundle of French and Latin Letters to Sir Isaac.
68. 136 sheets folio, relating to Optics.
69. 22 half-sheets folio, De Rationibus Motuum, &c.; not in Sir Isaac's hand.
70. 70 half-sheets folio; being loose Mathematical Papers.
71. 58 half-sheets folio; being loose papers relating to Optics.
72. 47 half-sheets folio; being loose papers relating to Chronology and Prophecies.
73. 40 half-sheets folio; Proceſtus Myſterii Magni Philoſophicus, by Wm. Yworth; not in Sir Isaac's hand.
74. 5 half-sheets: being a Letter from Rizzetto to Martine, in Sir Isaac's hand.
75. 41 half-sheets; being loose papers of several kinds, part in Sir Isaac's hand.
76. 40 half-sheets; being loose papers, foul and dirty, relating to Calculations.
77. 90 half-sheets folio; being loose Mathematical papers.
78. 176 half-sheets folio; being loose papers relating to Chronology.
79. 176 half-sheets folio; being loose papers relating to the Prophecies.
80. { 12 half-sheets folio; an Abstract of the Chronology.
92 half-sheets folio; the Chronology.
81. 40 half-sheets folio; the History of the Prophecies, in 10 chapters, and part of the 11th unfinished.
82. 5 small bound books in 12mo. the greatest part not in Sir Isaac's hand, being rough Calculations.

May 26, 1727, examined from No. 41 to 82 inclusive, and judged not fit to be printed, except No. 80, which is agreed to be printed, and part of No. 61 and 81, which are to be reconsidered.

T. Pellet.

It is astonishing, says Dr. Chas. Hutton, in his Mathematical Dictionary, what care and industry Sir Isaac had employed about the papers relating to Chronology, Church History, &c.; as, on examining the papers themselves, which are in the possession of the family of the Earl of Portsmouth, it appears that many of them are copies over and over again, often with little or no variation; the whole number being upwards of 4000 sheets in folio, or 8 reams of folio paper; besides the bound-books, &c. in this Catalogue, of which the number of sheets is not mentioned.

NAPOLEON AT JAFFA.

Of the massacre of the Turks at Jaffa, Napoleon gave the following account to LORD EBRINGTON, one of the most candid and intelligent of the travellers with whom he conversed at Elba on the history and past transactions of his life. On Lord Ebrington asking him about the

massacre of the Turks at Jaffa, he answered—*"C'est vrai; j'en fis fusiller à peu près deux mille. Vous trouvez ça un peu fort; mais je leur avois accordé une capitulation à El Arisch, à condition qu'ils retourneroient chez eux. Ils l'ont rompu, et se sont jetés dans Jaffa, et je les pris par assault. Je ne pouvois les emmener prisonniers avec moi, car je manquois de pain, et ils étoient des diables trop dangereux pour les lacher une seconde fois; de sorte que je n'avois d'autre moyen que de les tuer."*

POISONING FABLE.

When Lord Ebrington visited Napoleon in the Isle of Elba, he repeatedly and earnestly requested his guest to question him freely about the past incidents of his life; and when, in consequence of this permission, Lord Ebrington alluded to this report, he answered without hesitation, *"Il y a dans cela un fond de vérité."* Some soldiers of the army had the plague: they could not have lived twenty-four hours. I was about to march. I consulted Desgenettes as to the means of removing them. He said it must be attended with the risque of infection, and would be useless to themselves, as they were past recovery. I then recommended to him to give them a dose of opium, rather than leave them to the mercy of the Turks. *Il me répondit en fort honnête homme, que son métier étoit de guerir et non de tuer;* so the men were left to their fate. Perhaps he was right; though I asked for them what, under similar circumstances, I should have wished my best friend to have done by me. I have often reflected since on this point of morality, and have conversed on it with others, *et je crois qu'au fond il vaut toujours mieux souffrir qu'un homme finisse sa destinée quelle qu'elle soit.* I judged so afterwards, in the case of my poor friend Duroc, who, when his bowels were falling out before my eyes, repeatedly cried to me to have him put out of misery; *je lui dis, je vous plains, mon ami, mais il n'y a pas de remède; il faut souffrir jusqu'à la fin."*

CAPTAIN WRIGHT.

When the death of Capt. Wright was mentioned to him by Lord Ebrington, he did not at first recollect his name; but, when told it was a companion of Sir Sidney Smith, he said, *"Est-il donc mort en prison? car j'ai entièrement oublié la circonstance."* He scouted the notion of any foul play; adding, that he never had put any man to death clandestinely, or without a trial. *"Ma conscience est sans reproche sur ce point."* Had

Had I been less sparing of blood, perhaps I might not have been here at this moment.

DUKE D'ENGHIEN.

The following is Napoleon's own account of this transaction. 'The Duke of Enghien was engaged in a treasonable conspiracy, and had made two journeys to Strasburg in disguise; in consequence of which, I ordered him to be seized, and tried by a military commission, who sentenced him to be shot. *On m'a dit qu'il demanda à me parler; ce qui me toucha; car je savais que c'étoit un jeune homme de cœur et de mérite. Je crois même que je l'aurois peut-être vu: mais M. de Talleyrand m'en empêcha, disant, n'allez pas vous compromettre avec un Bourbon. Vous ne savez ce qui en puissent être les suites. Le vin est tiré, il faut le boire.*' On Lord Ebrington asking him if it was true the duke was shot by torchlight. He replied, *Eh non; cela auroit été contre la loi.* The execution took place at the usual hour; and I immediately ordered the report of it, with his sentence, to be publicly affixed in every town in France.'

NAPOLEON AND ALEXANDER.

At Tilsit, Napoleon showed great attentions to General Beningsen. Alexander observed it, and asked him the reason. *'Mais, franchement,'* said Napoleon, *'c'est pour vous faire ma cour. Vous lui avez confié votre armée; c'est assez qu'il ait votre confiance pour m'inspirer des egards de l'amitié.'* Alexander most imprudently replied, that Napoleon was mistaken; that, not having military experience, he was compelled to entrust his armies to others; that he was in their hands; and that he feared and detested, but could not do without them.

'During the fortnight we were together at Tilsit,' said Napoleon, 'we dined together almost every day; we rose from table very early, in order to get rid of the King of Prussia, *qui nous ennuyoit.* About nine o'clock, the Emperor Alexander came back to my lodgings, in plain clothes, to have tea; we remained together, conversing very agreeably on indifferent subjects, generally of philosophy or politics, till two or three of the morning. He is full of information and liberal opinions, in which he has been instructed by a philosopher, La Harpe, who was his preceptor. But it is sometimes difficult to know, whether the sentiments he ex-

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presses are the result of his real opinions, *ou d'une espece de vanité de se mettre en contraste avec sa position.'*

NAPOLEON AT ELBA.

When one of his visitants at Elba expressed his surprise at the admirable calmness with which he bore the change of his fortune, he replied, *'C'est que tout le monde en a été, je crois, plus étonné que moi; je n'ai pas une trop bonne opinion des hommes, et je me suis toujours méfié de la fortune. D'ailleurs, j'ai peu joui: mes freres ont été beaucoup plus rois que moi:—*They have had the enjoyments of royalty; I have had little but its fatigues.'

ENGLAND'S GOLDEN DAYS.

Anno 12 Henry VI.

	£.	s.	d.
Revenues	8,399	19	2
Customs and Subsidies	26,966	2	10

Total of the Receipts	35,366	2	0
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Anno 24 Henry VII.

Whole Revenue	73,240	6	10
Issues and Disbursements	43,415	14	0

Receipts exceed Issue	29,824	12	0
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24 Henry VIII.

Receipts	41,108	4	10½
Issues	38,935	15	1½

2,172 9 8½

5 Edward VI.

Receipts	325,248	18	7
Issues	160,680	7	9

164,588 10 10

2 and 3 of Philip and Mary.

Receipts	147,770	6	8
Issues	151,115	11	0

Issues exceed the Receipts	3,345	4	4
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5 Elizabeth.

Receipts	335,720	15	10
Issues	299,784	13	7

Receipts exceed Issues	35,936	2	3
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7 Elizabeth.

Receipts	210,199	3	0
Issues	186,129	14	2

Receipts exceed Issues	24,069	8	10
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43 Elizabeth.

Receipts and Assignations	490,540	16	3
Issues	498,444	11	4

Issues exceed the Receipts	7,903	15	1
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7 James I.

Receipts and Assignations	830,336	19	1
Issues	822,711	0	0

Receipts exceed Issues	7,625	8	1
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A brief estimate of the ordinary receipts of Queen Elizabeth for one year, ending at Michaelmas 1589 294,819 12 3
T King

King James I. ordinary year-ly expences	£. 550,000	s. 0	d. 0
Ordinary yearly receipts	489,000	0	0
The yearly value of the lands sold in the time of Q. Elizabeth was	25,599	0	0
The money made thereof, was	817,472	0	0
Lands sold in James I. time of yearly rent in fee simple	14,955	0	0

BARON LARREY.

It is principally to Baron Larrey that military surgery owes its present state of perfection: before his time, the wounded were never thought of until the battle was over, the surgeons wisely keeping their stations, at least a league in the rear of the army: the humanity of Napoleon, aided by the Baron, suggested the mode of dressing their wounds on the field of battle, when the cases required it; he also invented cars for transporting the wounded the moment they fell, by which he has saved many thousand valuable lives, which may easily be conceived, when it is

known that he was Napoleon's principal military surgeon in all his campaigns, from the commencement of his career to the battle of Waterloo, where the Baron's usual intrepidity and zeal was nearly fatal to him; for he received a severe wound in the head, fell, and remained two days on the field of battle, and, when discovered, was taken for Napoleon, being very like him, when he again ran the risk of his life from ignoble vengeance. On his return to Paris, the King stripped him of all in his power; but it would have had the appearance of injustice to entirely lay aside the first military surgeon in the world; therefore his most Christian Majesty has most graciously pleased to suffer him to continue his functions as surgeon-in-chief of the military hospital of the Royal Guard. His loss, besides his practice, from the paternal regulations of his most Christian Majesty, is 1200*l.* per annum.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

MR. MONROE, THE NEW PRESIDENT.

JAMES MONROE, the republican candidate for the Presidency, is a native of Virginia. He was born in 1759; and in 1776, while he was but a stripling, we find him fighting with the ardor of youth and the vigor of manhood, to secure that independence which a few months before had been declared. At the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776, his shoulder-bone was broken by a musket ball, and he was so dangerously wounded that his life was despaired of. His bravery and good conduct caused General Washington to promote him to a captaincy; he was afterwards appointed aid-de-camp to Major-General Lord Sterling, and subsequently a colonel of a regiment. In 1782 he was elected to the legislature of Virginia; in 1783 we find him a member of the old Congress. In 1787 he was again elected to the legislature of Virginia. In 1788 he was a member of the Virginia Convention, which ratified the present Constitution of the United States. In 1790 he was elected a senator of the United States. In all these stations, Colonel Monroe was distinguished for devotion to the public weal, for sedulous attention to duty, and for soundness of judgment, which made his services highly valuable to his country. Few men, in so few years, and at so early a period of life,

have ever performed so various a tour of legislative duty, and no man has ever proved himself more entirely disinterested or more useful than Mr. Monroe. He continued in the United States senate until 1794, when he was selected by President Washington to represent the United States as minister to the French Republic. Those who remember the enthusiasm of the friends of freedom, and the deadly hostility of its enemies, at that eventful period, know something of the delicate and arduous duties which it imposed upon the minister of the United States near the Republic of France. How well those duties were performed is faithfully detailed, without display, yet with great ability, in Mr. Monroe's *View of his Mission to France*, a work which greatly added to the reputation for talents and integrity, which its author had before acquired. On his return from France he was elected Governor of his native State, and in 1799 concluded the constitutional term for holding that office. In 1802 Mr. Monroe was sent by President Jefferson to France to negotiate the purchase of Louisiana, which was accomplished entirely to the satisfaction of the nation. It may not be irrelevant to remark, that he who had in 1802 negotiated the purchase of that valuable territory, had, in 1814, the good fortune

to do much for its preservation. How much Orleans and the Union are indebted to Mr. Monroe for this splendid page of our history, it is the business of the historian to develop; it is enough for our present purpose, that the hero of New-Orleans, the brave, the bold, the victorious General Jackson, seized with avidity the first public occasion which presented itself, to toast the health of James Monroe, secretary of war, as having mainly contributed to defeat the enemy at New-Orleans. Having succeeded in his negotiations at Paris, in 1803 he was appointed minister to London, and in 1805 sent on a special mission to Madrid. On his return from Europe, he was again elected to the legislature of Virginia; and the same year, 1810, elected the Governor of that State. In 1811 he was appointed Secretary of State, and, on the capture of Washington in 1814, he was bold and patriotic enough to accept the appointment (temporarily) of Secretary of War. How he performed the duties of that important station all can tell, but Baltimore and Orleans best can speak, they most truly know his zeal, fidelity, and ability.

Providence Patriot.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN EUROPE.

Russia.—Previously to the overthrow of Napoleon, there was at St. Petersburg a French and an English party; but the Emperor Alexander has become so popular by his splendid military achievements, that there appears now to be only one sentiment prevailing in the empire, and that is a national one. The sovereign carefully cherishes this sentiment, and gives it health and vigor by fostering religion, philosophy, education, native genius, and inviting men of talents, illustrious by their brilliant faculties, and exiled from their native country, into his dominions and service. The emigration of Carnot, and the employment of him by the emperor, is a striking example of this liberal policy.

Prussia.—There are two powerful and opposing parties in this kingdom. One of them is in favor of a representative legislature in the monarchy; the other inclines to arbitrary and despotic government. The latter, having the king and army on its side, is most likely to prevail. It has already succeeded in putting down some independent presses.

Austria.—There does not appear to be any considerable party in the empire of Austria but that which is well affected to the reigning family, whose views have

been invariably directed by a spirit of aggrandizement. It is probable, from the asylum which several of the principal members of the Bonaparte family have found in the Austrian territories, that there may be a small party favorable to the pretensions of Napoleon II. to the throne of France.—If there is, it does not at present show itself openly.—The emperor Francis has been very busy of late in arranging the political system of his Italian possessions. Extensive dominion in that direction has always been the hobby horse of the house of Austria.

Spain.—Parties in Spain are very much embittered.—Ferdinand rules by force of arms and the terrors of superstition and priestcraft, over a highly disaffected population. The struggle between the parties is for a free form of government on the one side, and for an absolute despotism and religious intolerance on the other.

Portugal.—Portugal proper, is almost too insignificant to speak of. At this moment it is little better than an English colony. If the king of the Brazils means to remain in South America, he might as well give Portugal to Spain, upon the royal house of which he has lately bestowed two princesses of the Braganza family.

France.—Nominally there are several parties in France, but in reality only two: that of the friends of liberty, and that of the advocates of absolute monarchy. Louis XVIIIth seems to be a wary, cunning and able politician. His most zealous adherents in the legislature assume the name of ultra-royalists; that is, they affect to go beyond the king in their arbitrary doctrines: they are, of course, warmly opposed by the friends of freedom.—This leaves room for the king, through his ministers, to act the part of a moderator, which he does to admiration. He thus conciliates the good will of the nation and gains popularity.

Great Britain.—In Great Britain, as in most other settled governments, the contest of parties is generally a struggle of the *ins* and the *outs* for the reins of power.—The pretext often varies, but the object never. Napoleon was long a bubble, with which the London politicians amused themselves and cheated the people. He has, for the present at least, passed from the scene.—Even the novelty of holding him a prisoner at St. Helena begins to wear off, and the people think of counting the cost of maintaining him. Parties in Great

Britain, at this time, are opposed to each other on the nominal ground of retrenchment and expenditure. The opposition, with Mr. Ponsonby at its head, treads smartly upon the toes of Lord Castlereagh and the ministerial followers. The ministers, in one instance, that of the Income-tax, were beaten out of their majority; and *economy* now is the order of the day with the popular party. To quiet the outcry on this head, the ministry has been compelled to abolish a few subordinate offices of government, and some poor clerks, friendless perhaps, and without court influence, have lost their employments. Thus, it happens, in state affairs as it does with animals, the weakest are always sacrificed. The opposition, however, flout the idea of this kind of reform, and seem desirous of lessening the great salaries and of diminishing the enormous sinecures that exist.

United Netherlands.—In the kingdom of the United Netherlands there are at least three parties: the old republican party; the royal Orange party; and the French party. Among the latter there is much ill blood. The sovereign is attempting to sweeten it; but takes care, at the same time, to fortify himself on the side of France.—The old republican party must be greatly diminished; and it may be safely said that the royal party is predominant. If they are not, the monarch has soldiers enough to ensure a majority in his favor.

Sweden.—It may be well imagined that there are more parties than one in Sweden. There must be many persons who would rather have a successor to the present king from the old royal stock, than to see a foreigner, such as Bernadotte, mount the throne. But Charles John is an able politician and an excellent soldier, and the probability is that he will secure to himself and his son Oscar the Swedish crown. It is likely that he is upheld by the British government, and is thereby the better enabled to keep in awe those rebellious spirits who might otherwise give him much annoyance.

It is needless to say any thing of Denmark, Saxony, or Bavaria, on the score of political parties. The two former are now but of too small account among the nations of Europe. Denmark and Saxony have merited a better fate than they have experienced. Bavaria enjoys for an instant the fruits of her treachery to Bonaparte; but how long she may retain them is doubtful. The Swiss seem to have healed their party feuds, and are

going back to their old trade of making money by hiring their troops to neighbouring nations. Ten thousand of them, it is said, are to be taken into the pay of the French king.

Washington City Gazette.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.

[Some obscure English critic having ridiculed the matter-of-fact names given by an American traveller to newly-discovered rivers, the editor of the *Analectic Magazine* introduced the following observations into his number for July 1815.]

Of all people upon earth, the English ought to be the last to joke on this subject. When we were colonies, our English governors, geographers, and commissioners of land offices, conspired to fill our land with the most poor and sneaking names that ever disgraced a fine country. Since we have set up for ourselves, we have felt the necessity of having a few brave sounding appellations; if for no other purpose, at least to round off the periods of 4th of July orations, and to swell the thunders of patriotic songs. Accordingly many sonorous and musical, Indian, or old names have been revived. New York-Island is Manhattan again; old Hudson has resumed the jurisdiction of the North River; Passaic has got rid of his nickname, and Housatonic will soon banish the memory of Stratford River for ever. But many others are for ever lost—full many a most musical combination of syllables has been drowned past recovery, in Onion River, Muddy Creek, and Buttermilk Falls, while others are buried at Point-no-Point and Crom Elbow. Canada is full of instances “of the same delightful taste;” witness Four Corners, Ten-Mile River, *cum multis aliis*.

Nor have the English voyagers and travellers improved one jot in this respect in later years. Just after reading the article on Lewis and Clarke in the *Quarterly*, we happened to take up a magnificent quarto volume of *Voyages of Discovery in the South Seas*, and along the coast of New Holland; and we were so struck with the uncouth absurdity of some of the nicknames, that we were induced to extend our researches a little farther, and soon made up a long list of English names, bestowed, within the last forty years, upon newly discovered coasts, rivers, and capes, fully equal to any thing of Captain Clarke's invention. The greater part of these are so completely established

blished that they may be found on any minute map or chart of those parts of the globe. Though all inexpert of numbers, we could not withstand the temptation of trying how these true-born English appellations would "slide into verse and hitch into a rhyme." Haply hereafter some bard, ambitious of the fame of Scott and Southey, may aspire to sing the toils and wanderings of the illustrious Cook, and thus, in varied measure, most sweetly will he commence his epic strain:—

Thee, Cook, I sing, whom from old England's shore

To Porpoise-point, the ship Endeavour bore,
In that far clime, where Cape Fairweather smiles,

And flowrets deck old Termination Isles;
Where, robed in constant storms, Foulweather frowns,

While gayest foliage sweet Cape Suckling crowns;

Yet, ah! too weak I feel my faltering hand
To paint thy wanderings in that savage land.
Oh could I seize the lyre of Walter Scott,

Then might I sing the terrors of Black Pot;

Black River, Black Tail,

Long-nose, Never-fail,

Black Water, Black Bay,

Black Point, Popinjay,

Points Sally and Moggy,

Two-headed and Foggy,

While merrily, merrily bounded his bark

By Kidnapper's Cape and old Noah's Ark,

Round Hog's Island, Hog's Heads, and Hog's Eyes,

Hog Bay and Hog John, Hog's Tails, and Hogsties.

Or thee, great Southey, could I roll along

Like thee, the tide of never-ending song,

And in Dom-Daniel verse—nor blank nor rhyme—

Tell the wild wonders of that magic clime

Where Foggy Cape high rears its misty brows,
And zoneless Graces haunt the Cove of Sows;
Where the proud river, Turn again, doth flow,

(Erst Turn-again, now the Sir George Prevost,)

Then could I follow Cook for many a mile,
From Wager Inlet to Postillion Isle,

And in my verse's ever-rippling flow,

Still string along, in many a goodly row,

The wonders of his way:

How through Comptroller's Bay

Unto Flat-Table Hill,

Rising continual in loud acclaim,

Was heard the echoed and re-echoed name

From all that tattooed rout

Of Tootee, Tootee,

Toot, Toot, Toot,

A thousand, thousand voices in one shout

Called Tootee.

From Dutchman's Hole to Dutchman's Lump,

Thump, Thump,

The overpowering sound

From Cat's Nose to far Cat's Tails

Rang around.

Cape Upright, too, like some proud obelisk,
Frowned o'er the wave, whilst still with echo brisk,

Cape Prince of Wales,

Through all its shores

Ich Dien roars.

Then Madoc's copper sons thronged to Ram's Head,

Rejoicing to behold, at last arrived,

Their cousins Welsh, by Merlin long foretold;

Sagacious seer, whom vulgar legends say,

Alive, by jealous fairy, was entomb'd;

But whom discovery late of laureat bard,

To Shallow-water's shore hath traced what time

Adventurous Madoc thither steer'd his course.

There lie his bones, fast by the Young Nick's Head,

Beneath the Mayor and Alderman's dark cliff.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DAY-LIGHT, WHEN THE STORM WAS O'ER.

BY JOHN MAYNE,

Author of the Poems of Glasgow, the Siller Gun, &c. &c.

ALONG the beach the peasants stray'd,
At day-light, when the storm was o'er,
And, lo! by winds and waves convey'd,
A corse extended on the shore!

His face was comely ev'n in death—

His lips had lost their coral hue,

But smil'd as if with parting breath

A ray divine had cheer'd his view!

When ev'ry aid was vainly given,

The villagers in tears exclaim,

O! for a miracle from Heaven,

To animate thy lifeless frame!

Some friend, perhaps, whose boding fears

Forbade thy feet at first to roam,

Or parent, in declining years,

With anxious heart, expects thee home!

Whoe'er thou art, whate'er thy name,

Or wheresoe'er thy kindred be,

Humanity asserts her claim

To feel for them, and mourn for thee.

Around thy brow, with many a tear,

Sad virgins shall the cypress twine;

Deck, with sweet flow'rs, thy humble bier,

And chaunt a requiem at thy shrine.

O! if, amid this world of care,

A mother dear, or sisters mourn,

And, for a while, avert despair,

With hopes and sighs for thy return—

In vain, for thee, when tempests roar,

They watch, far off, the whit'ning sail!

The

Thy bark has reach'd that happy shore,
Where winds and waves can ne'er prevail.

Some nymph, perhaps, the village pride,
Unconscious of thy hapless doom,
Still fondly hopes to be thy bride—
Still wastes for thee her vernal bloom.

On some lone cliff methinks she stands,
And, gazing o'er the troubled sea,
Imagines scenes in foreign lands,
Where love and bliss encircle thee.

Yes, thou art blest in realms above!
And, when she lifts her longing eyes,
She'll see the spirit of her love,
With Angels, soaring in the skies!

THE COMPLAINT.

WILL Edwin still a rover be?
Must Anna yet complain?
I feel the pang of extacy,
An extacy of pain.

The pulse of feeling deeply thrills,
And maddens o'er the brain;
The cup of Sorrow quickly fills,
And Hope is dim again.

Yes, he hath many a 'witching charm,
A woman's soul to gain;
His eye is bright, his heart is warm,
But Anna loves in vain.

Wantage.

J. W.

STANZAS,

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE JOHN LUGG,
WHO WAS A CELEBRATED LOCKSMITH
AND BELL-HANGER IN BATH, FOR
NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

I KNEW thee, John, in prime of life,
Ere thou wert married to thy wife,
Or children call'd thee Sire;
Then merrily thy youthful tongue
Rang like some bell thy hands had hung,
Shook by the elastic wire.*

Thy limbs were active then and strong,
Like firm lock-bolts they sprang along,
As might the mover please;
Or like thy cranks, in good repair,
Form'd by the skilful workman's care,
And fix'd to pull with ease.

I knew thee, John, when thou wert old,
And shorn of strength, though strong and bold
Thou wert in days of yore;
Then thy stiff limbs would scarce obey
Their sov'reign's will, that master-key
They yielded to before.

Then threescore years and ten had spread
The snow of winter o'er thy head,
And thou wert bent by age;
Then Music's voice no sounds could raise
To charm the melancholy days
Of life's last pilgrimage.

Then wert thou but the stalking ghost
Of that young man, who once could boast
Of strong and active powers.

* Alluding to the check-spring, which vibrates the bell, and gives continuation of motion to its clapper.

What then is human life?—a span;
While all the handy works of Man
The tooth of Time devours.

So fares it with his iron lock,
Though firmly made to stand the shock
Of friction or abuse;
Its outward works will rust decay,
While its interior wears away
Till quite unfit for use.*

Yet there be works shall ever live,
That immortality will give
To some of mortal race;
But these are works of heavenly mind,
With holy themes that bless mankind
Of God's supernal grace:

Such works, alas! thou knewest not;
It was not, John, thy favour'd lot;
No Sunday School for thee
Had open'd wide its friendly door,
Or bless'd the children of the poor
With education free.

Not then had Lancaster, nor Bell,
For Ignorance rang the fun'ral knell,
Or roll'd the stones away,
From the deep caves where Darkness dwelt,
And uninstructed millions felt
Her unpropitious sway.

In vain since then Instruction shed
Its blessings on the happier head,
And op'd the gate of Truth;
The light, to all around reveal'd,
Remain'd from thee as much conceal'd
In manhood, as in youth.

Yet, though commingled with the dust,
Long in the grave thy relics must
Unconscious, John, remain;
Like metal in the furnace cast
Thou shalt come forth, reform'd at last,
Be organiz'd again.

* The durability of a lock, however, must always be connected with a variety of concomitant circumstances; for, besides the wear and tear to which it may be liable, much will depend on the material of which it is made, on the execution of its interior parts, on the situation in which it shall be placed, and on the manner in which it may be used; the best lock that can be constructed may be speedily rendered unserviceable, through the carelessness or unskilfulness of its possessor. The ability and ingenuity of the locksmiths of this country cannot be too highly estimated; there are among them some of the best workmen in the world. Without, however, detracting from the merit of others, I do not scruple to acknowledge, that, were I to make choice of a lock, either for safety or durability, I should not hesitate a moment in giving preference to that of Mr. Bramah's invention. I have had one of Bramah's patent locks in constant and daily use for these twenty-five years past; it has never wanted repair, and is now as serviceable as when first affixed to my shop-desk; and, should it happen to be as well used by my successors in future generations as it has been by me, it would be impossible to calculate on the period in which its usefulness might terminate.

So rests the bell, a silent thing,
With damag'd cranks and broken spring,
And all its wires unstrung;
Yet, when re-hung, its powers are such,
'Twill answer to the ringer's touch
With music on its tongue.

Bath; Dec. 9. S. WHITCHURCH.

STANZAS

TO A YOUNG LADY VERY VAIN OF HER
BEAUTY,—WITH A POSEY OF FADED
ROSES.

MARY, behold these faded roses,
Whom yesterday with freshness crown'd;
Though now their reign of beauty closes,
They shed a fragrant scent around.

So 'tis with her whose youth is flying,
Nor leaves a trait to lure behind,
She owns a charm the loss supplying,
If blest with beauty of the mind.

The fairest maid, this magnet wanting,
Resembles but a scentless flow'r,
Whose gaudy splendor, idly flaunting,
Sense prizes not beyond its hour.

Then let not beauty make thee vain, love,
Since all her gifts are insecure,
But let thine heart that grace attain, love,
Which lives while Memory shall endure.

Yet, think not beauty I am slighting,
For, should that maid I may possess,
Have beauty, worth, and sense uniting,
I prize her never shall the less.

A. KYNE.

ADDRESSED TO THE REV. S. T **
SOON AFTER THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

OH! did thy spirit then review
The scenes of wither'd past delight;
Which, deck'd in Pleasure's gayest hue,
Floated again before thy sight?

And did'st thou think of joys which fled
Fast as the meteor's dazzling glare;
Yet round their balmy fragrance shed,
And look'd than Eden's flowers more fair?

Ah! thought'st thou of that wilding rose,
That late had blossom'd on thy breast,
Shelter'd from every storm which blows,
And lull'd, by fondest care, to rest?

That rose has droop'd its beauteous head,
Has given its odours to the wind;
Its fairest, brightest, tints, are fled,
And low on earth it lies reclin'd.

"Ah then, indeed, a traveller drear,
Shipwreck'd on life's tempestuous sea,
Thou well may'st heave the bitter tear,
That tear which mocks all misery."

But, oh! thy ardent spirit soars
Where all thy hopes again may live,
For 'tis Religion's hand that pours
The balsam she alone can give:

Her rays can pierce the darkest gloom,
Can reach the dungeons of Despair;
Shine on the flower that decks the tomb,
And bid it herald scenes more fair—
Than once from mortal man was riv'n—
Than e'er to Hope's bright eye were giv'n.

THE FARMER.

O HAPPY he, happiest of mortal men,
Who, far remov'd from slavery as from
pride,
Fears no man's frown, nor cringing wants to
catch

The gracious nothing of a great man's nod;
Where the lac'd beggar bustles for a bribe,
The purchase of his honour; where Deceit,
And Fraud, and Circumvention, drest in smiles,
Hold shameful commerce, and, beneath the mask
Of Friendship and Sincerity, betray
Him; nor the stately mansion's gilded pride,
Rich with whate'er the imitative arts,
Painting or Sculpture, yield to charm the eye;
Nor shining heaps of massy plate, enwrought
With curious, costly workmanship, allure.
Tempted nor with the pride nor pomp of power,
Nor pageants of ambition, nor the mines
Of grasping av'rice, nor the poison'd sweets
Of pamper'd luxury, he plants his foot
With firmness on his old paternal fields,
And stands unshaken. There sweet prospects
rise

Of meadows smiling in their flow'ry pride,
Green hills and dales, and cottages embower'd,
The scenes of innocence and calm delight.
There the wild melody of warbling birds,
And cool refreshing groves, and murmuring
springs,

Invite to sacred thought, and lift the mind
From low pursuits to meditate the God.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To M. PIERRE FRANÇOIS MONTGOL-
FIER, of Leicester-square, Engineer;
for Improvements in the Machine de-
nominated Belier Hydraulique, or Hy-
draulic Ram.—March 14, 1816.

THE hydraulic ram is a machine
which is put in action by the mo-
tion or current of water occasioned by a
small fall or descent, and it operates to
raise up a proportionable smaller quan-
tity of water to any required height.

A large pipe is called the body of the
ram; an end is carried through the wall

or bank of the reservoir, river, or other
supply of water; the other extremity of
the pipe has an opening capable of being
closed by valves, but, when the said
valves are open, the water of the reser-
voir will run through the pipe, and issue
freely through the valves, with a velocity
proportioned to the height of the water
in the reservoir above the orifice of the
valves through which the water makes
its escape, or rather above the level of
the standing water in which the whole
machine is immersed.—The end of the
pipe

pipe which receives the water of the reservoir is formed like a trumpet-mouth, that the water may flow more readily into the pipe: and the length of the pipe must be regulated according to the height of the fall of the water which is to produce the current through the pipe. The pipe is composed of several pieces or lengths, screwed together by flanches, or other similar means; but it is in the end piece that the moving parts of the machine are placed.

The action of the hydraulic ram is as follows: suppose the pipe full of water; if the valve is opened, the water from the reservoir will flow through the pipe, and issue through the opening; it will lift up the other valve and escape; but, the current having continued till the water has acquired a certain velocity, the force of the current buoys up the first valve and closes the passage: the motion of the water contained in the pipe will thus be suddenly arrested, and by its *vis inertiae*, or moving force, it will exert a sudden pressure against the first valve and against all the interior parts of the pipe.

The machine represented in the drawing, annexed to the specification, and given in the *Repertory*, is calculated to raise water up the tube 100 feet. When the fall by which it is worked is five feet, that is the difference of the levels of the water in the reservoir and the lower level, the length of the pipe is to be fourteen feet long, and six inches in diameter. Such a machine may be expected to expend about seventy cubic feet per minute to work it, and to raise up about two and one-third cube feet per minute; but these quantities cannot be exactly stated, because they depend upon the care and accuracy with which the machine is constructed. Under different circumstances, having a greater or less fall, or quantity of water, the dimension of the machine must be calculated accordingly.

To Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, of Bentinck-street, architect; for a new and improved Method or Methods of forming Blocks with Bricks and Cement, in the form of Ashlarstone for Building, so as to have the appearance of Stone.—
April 9, 1816.

This new or improved method or methods of forming blocks with bricks or cement, in the form of Ashlar stone for building, so as to have the appearance of stone, consists in uniting bricks together with Roman cement (or with any other mortar or cement that will set sufficiently

hard) in the form of Ashlar stones, which Mr. Atkinson calls Ashlar blocks; these Ashlar blocks he coats or stuccoes on the external surface or surfaces with Roman cement, (or any other cement proper for that purpose) in a mould or case, so as to imitate any kind of stone ashlar, and afterwards he builds them (the Ashlar blocks) in walls in the same manner as stone Ashlar is built. These Ashlar blocks form the outward surface or surfaces of the walls, the inside may be built in common brick-work, in the same manner as when brick walls are faced with stone. They may be made in several different ways; also the size and form of the Ashlar blocks may be varied to suit the nature of the building or the fancy of the builder; indeed every form that can be given to stone may be imitated with the Ashlar blocks. The tails for bonding the blocks with common brick-work may be omitted, and the blocks may be made in the form of headers or stretchers. By the above described method of building, when properly executed, the walls will be free from those unsightly cracks so common in stuccoed building; they will be less pervious to moisture, they will appear more like stone-work, and the building may be finished as the walls are carried up.

To Mr. JOHN WOODHOUSE, of Bromsgrove, civil engineer; for improved Methods of forming the Ground for Roads and Pavement, and also of paving or repairing old Pavement and Roads.—
April 9, 1816.

The method by which Mr. Woodhouse effects the above purposes is by having a machine so constructed as to work one or more stampers, of such a weight and length of stroke, according to the nature of the case, to ram down the surface operated upon to any assignable degree of solidity, so as to give it power to support the greatest weights that can or may be likely to be brought upon it without sinking under it. The ramming the ground for new roads; the breaking of stones for roads; the levelling of old roads; and breaking up the same if necessary. The whole machine will be placed upon a carriage supported by wheels, which will consist of a steam-engine, or machine worked by manual labour, or any other power, of sufficient power to give motion to a set of stampers; in this case the number will be eight, and will cover a width of nine feet, each stamper being thirteen inches and a half wide, three hundred weight, and to be lifted

lifted three feet high twelve times in a minute, by means of a shaft and set of lifters, in manner of an oil-mill, at the same time the whole machine will, by the same power, be moved progressively backwards or forwards with such speed as to suit the work.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

LEWIS GRANHOLM, of Foster-lane, London; for a method, process, or means, for rendering or making articles made or manufactured of hemp or flax, or of hemp and flax mixed, more durable than any such articles are as now made or manufactured.—Oct. 25.

BENJAMIN SMYTHE, of Liverpool, schoolmaster; for a machine, or a new me-

thod of propelling vessels, boats, barges, and rafts of all kinds; and also other machinery, as mill-wheels and other revolving powers.—Nov. 1.

WILLIAM VARLEY, of Hunslet, Yorkshire, wire-worker, and ROBERT HOPWOOD FURNESS, of Budlington, soap-boiler; for a method of obtaining or producing saccharine matter or substance from wheat, rye, oats, and barley, beer or big.—Nov. 1.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DICKINSON, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex, gent.; for a method for preventing leakage from vessels employed to contain liquids; and for the preventing the admission of moisture into packages or vessels intended to be kept dry within.—Nov. 1.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE DUBLIN SOCIETY.

EXPERIMENTS on WHEEL-CARRIAGES; by RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH, *esq.*

Friction of Axle Trees.

THE first experiments that were tried were to ascertain the FRICTION of three different axle-trees:

A straight axletree,

Collinge's patent axletree,

And an axletree belonging to Messrs. Bourne, mail-coach proprietors.

These experiments were tried with two-wheeled carriages, moved by weights and pulleys. The carriages were placed first upon a road of wood, afterwards upon one of iron, perfectly horizontal: the amount of the weight which put each of them in motion, was considered as the measure of the friction.

The weight of the wheels of each carriage was deducted from the gross weight, because their weight does not affect the friction of the axletree on which they turn.

The weight of each carriage, after this deduction was made, was 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs, that is, 890 pounds avoirdupois; the weight of the wheels and axletree may be taken at a medium at 250 lbs.

On the wooden road. On iron.

The carriage on the straight axletree was drawn by 19lbs.	11lbs.
The carriage on the patent axletree drawn by . 15lbs.	11lbs.
Ditto on Mr. Bourne's axletree, drawn by . 21lbs.	12lbs.

The differences that appeared in these experiments upon the wooden and iron roads, arose from the position of the tire of the wheels, which caused the tire to

sink into, or adhere more or less to the wooden road; the difference where running on the iron road was inconsiderable between the compared axletrees.

The wheels of the two former carriages were common dished wheels; the latter with Mr. Bourne's axletree had wheels with spokes inclined in opposite directions, or, as they are called, double-dished wheels. To estimate the power necessary to overcome the friction of these axletrees, when compared with the power necessary to draw the whole load upon a common road, the effort of the horses must be stated as being equal to some given weight acting with a given velocity. Each horse drawing a mail-coach at the rate of seven English miles per hour, upon an ordinary road, may be considered as exerting a power equal to one hundred pounds. Sometimes a horse exerts nearly three times this power, and sometimes, on good roads, much less; but, perhaps, one hundred pounds may be taken as an average.

We may fairly state, that, as eleven pounds were necessary to overcome the friction of the arms of the axletree, when the carriage was loaded with 890 pounds, if the arms of the axletree were loaded as in a mail-coach, with something more than four thousand pounds, it would require fifty pounds to overcome the friction of the axles; for, the power of four horses drawing a mail-coach on ordinary level roads, may be estimated at four hundred pounds, one-eighth of which, viz. fifty pounds, may be considered as the resistance occasioned by the friction of the axletrees.

U

Creeping

Creeping of the Wheels.

In most carriages the arms of the axletrees are bent a little downwards, so that the wheels are four or five inches further asunder above than below. Besides this, in some carriages the arms of the axletrees are bent forwards, so that the wheels are nearer together before than behind.

To determine the effect of this construction, which by workmen is called the creep of the wheel, the following experiment was tried:—A two-wheeled carriage, with the axletree bent downwards in the common manner, was drawn on iron by 14 lbs.; on wood by 14½. When the wheels were 4½ inches nearer together at the front than behind, it required to draw the same carriage on wood 26 lbs. and on iron 20 lbs. Hence it appears that it is of great consequence, in the formation of a carriage with bent axletrees, to secure the axletrees in their proper situation, and to prevent them from being forced out of their proper direction by the effort of the springs, or the giving way of any part of the work, which fastens the axletrees to the carriage.

Effects of Springs on two-wheeled Carriages.

Two carriages of similar construction, except that one had no springs, and that the other had grasshopper springs, were compared.

	cwt. qrs. lbs.		
The carriage without springs weighed	3	1	0
Ditto, with springs	3	2	7
To the carriage with springs, was added	4	3	21
Making in the whole	8	2	0
The carriage without springs weighed	3	1	0
And carried a weight of	2	1	7
Making in the whole	5	2	7

It appears that the carriage with the springs carried 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. more than the carriage without springs, yet on trial it rather preceded the other.

The same carriages were again compared, substituting elliptic for grasshopper springs; 2 qrs. 7 lbs. were added to the carriage without springs, to make up the additional weight of the elliptic springs, and the springs being prevented from acting by blocks, the two carriages kept together.

The springs being permitted to act, there was added to the carriage with

springs 2 cwt. 1 qr. They then kept together. Then 2 qrs. being added to the carriage with springs, it preceded the other carriage, the elliptic springs being thus brought more perfectly into play.

The gross weights of each carriage, when reduced to pounds, were nearly as follows:—The carriage with springs 1008 lbs.; the carriage without springs 623 lbs. From these experiments it appears, that in the first place there was but little difference between elliptic and grasshopper springs, except what arose from the difference of their weight; and in the next place it appears, that the gross difference of weight carried by the carriages, with or without springs, was nearly as 19 to 6.

But, to shew the exact advantage of springs in these experiments, the weight of the wheels and axletrees of both carriages must be deducted from the gross weight, because the wheels and axletrees were moved independently of the springs, only the weight incumbent on the axletree and wheels being liable to the effect of the springs. The medium weight of the wheels and axletrees of each of these carriages was nearly 250 lbs. which, being deducted from the gross weights of each carriage, leaves 758 lbs. for the one, and 373 lbs. for the other; the proportion being nearly 1 to 2.

Comparison of wooden with steel Springs.

	cwt. qrs. lbs.		
A carriage with wooden springs, carrying	3	3	0
Ditto without springs	2	2	7

To each of these must be added the weight of the carriage, after deducting the weight of the wheels and axletrees, viz. 145 lbs.

Making the carriage with wooden springs	562 lbs.
That without springs	432 lbs.

Nearly in the proportion of 3 to 4; and in this state the carriages kept together when moving with a velocity supposed to be about five miles an hour.

At the slow rate at which a horse draws a loaded cart, the carriage with wooden springs carried 3 cwt. 2 qrs. being one quarter less than when moving at a quicker rate.

Hence it is apparent that the steel springs had some advantage over the wooden springs, and that, when the force of a man was employed to draw a carriage with and without springs, the advantage was not only seen but felt.

Four.

Four-wheeled Carriages, with and without Springs.

Two four-wheeled carriages, as nearly similar as might be, were placed upon the wooden platform; they were constructed in such a manner, that the load on either of them might be placed within eighteen inches of the ground, or raised to the height of three feet and a half, or even eight feet above the road.

The distance between the fore and hinder axletrees in these carriages was nine feet nine inches.

These carriages were so made that either of them could be shortened, so as to bring the hind and fore axletree within six feet of each other. They were also so framed as to be stiff and strong in every direction. Of these two carriages one had the springs allowed to play, the other had not.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
The first was loaded with	3	0	0
Which, added to the weight of the carriage, made	17	0	0
The other	6	0	0
Which, added to the weight of the carriage, made	15	0	0

Both were connected with the peiramer, and the carriage with springs, carrying the eight hundred weight, preceded the other. To shew that these carriages were similar to each other, the springs of the former carriage were now prevented from acting, and the carriage was loaded with 6 cwt.

The springs of the other carriage were then allowed to play, and the carriage was loaded with 8 cwt.; when the carriage preceded in the same manner as the first had done.

The springs of both carriages were then made free, and the axles of one of them brought within *six feet of each other*; the other remaining at *nine feet nine inches asunder*. The weight of both was brought to an equality, and both were loaded at *bottom*.

	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
The carriage with the short perch was loaded with	6	0	0
The other with the long perch was loaded with	5	2	0

When put in motion they kept together.

The load in the short-perch carriage was then placed at the top.

They both kept together.

The springs of both were then prevented from acting.

	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
The short carriage had a load at top	6	0	0
The long carriage loaded at bottom	5	3	0

The long carriage rather preceded.

These experiments were not performed under favourable circumstances, as the position of the hinder axletree in one of the carriages had been accidentally deranged; but I beg leave here to report the result of experiments which had been repeatedly tried with great care at my own house:—

Both these carriages with the wheels at equal distances, and the springs prevented from acting; one loaded at top, the other at bottom:

The carriage loaded at bottom carried	1579 lbs.
The carriage loaded at top carried	1505 lbs.

Both carriages were then tried with the springs in action; but no difference appeared.

From all this I conclude, as far as my experience goes, that, *cæteris paribus*, there is very little difference in draft between long and short, and between high and low, carriages.

Comparison of Roads.

Two roads were formed, one of loose gravel, the other of broken stone.

The carriages without springs were drawn by horses attached to the peiramer, one running on the loose gravel, the other on the broken stone; the former having an additional load of seven hundred weight.

The second carriage running on broken stone, carrying four hundred weight, besides the weight of the carriage, wheels, &c. They kept nearly together.

The same carriages were made to run, one on the broken stone, the other on the well-made pavement of the court.

The carriage on the broken stone

carried	5 cwt.
The ditto on the pavement carried	17 cwt.

The latter preceded the carriage running on the broken stone.

The difference between pavement and a road of broken stones, in this experiment, however enormous it may appear, corresponds with others which I have repeatedly tried. If, however, the stones are broken sufficiently small, not larger than an inch and half diameter, they will oppose no very great obstruction to the motion, either of a horse or of a carriage.

It is therefore of great consequence, in making a road, to have the stones broken small; and this may be effected by purchasing broken stones by measure, and not by weight. For workmen may be soon convinced, by the evidence of their senses, that it is for their interest to break stones small, when they are paid for them by measure, as the additional labour for the purpose is amply paid

paid for by the increase of bulk that is thus obtained.

Upon the whole, I beg leave to observe, that the chief thing to be attended to is, without any comparison, the goodness of the road.

That the difference in length and height of carriages, within moderate limits, does not much affect the draft of carriages.

That carriages may therefore, except where they are obliged to turn in narrow streets, be of such a length as to permit the foremost wheels to lock round, without touching the body of the carriage.

That by lowering the centre of gravity of carriages, by placing the luggage at the bottom of the carriage, the draft is not impeded, whilst great additional security is necessarily obtained.

That no very great saving of draft can be expected from the different forms of axletrees.

That every means of saving absolute weight, in the construction of a carriage, should be adopted. This caution will be attended to by every person who considers, that in going up a hill, the ascent of which is one foot in twenty, the horses that draw the carriage must exert a force equal to one-twentieth part of the weight of the carriage and of its load, which, in a common stage-coach, is often equal to two hundred weight, and so in proportion to the acclivity of any hill.

That the application of springs to carriages, either for carrying burdens or for pleasure, tends not only to the ease of the traveller, to the safety of goods that are carried, to the preservation of the roads, and to the duration of carriages themselves, but that they also materially facilitate their draft.

That the form of those springs, provided they are properly elastic, is of no great consequence. By properly elastic, I mean adapted to the medium weight with which it is proposed to load them: for, where the springs are strong, and the carriage not sufficiently loaded, much of the advantage of springs is found to be wanting.

It is therefore much to be wished, that some means may be obtained of proportioning the pliability of the springs to the different weights with which they may be loaded at different times. Whoever has travelled alone in a mail-coach has felt what I allude to.

And lastly, that wooden springs may be advantageously applied to common carts.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, appointed by the DUBLIN SOCIETY, on the EXPERIMENTS upon WHEEL-CARRIAGES, made by MR. EDGEWORTH.

Comparison of Axletrees by means of the Peirameter.

A carriage with a straight axletree, greased with anti-attrition composition, was compared with a carriage having Collinge's patent axletree, each weighing 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs.

The straight axletree was loaded with 3 0
Collinge's with 3 2

When drawn forward on the smooth plank road, by the peirameter, they kept together.

Comparison of Axletrees by means of a fixed Pulley.

A carriage of equal weight, mounted on wheels, of Messrs. Bourne, was compared with the two former; each was loaded with 6 cwt.

On the wooden road. On the iron road.

A carriage with straight axletree, was drawn by 19 lbs. by 11 lbs.
Ditto, patent axletree 15 lbs. — 11 lbs.
Ditto, Messrs. Bourne's axletree 21 lbs. — 12 lbs.

N.B. Messrs. Bourne's wheels were of the kind called double-dished.

Comparison of the Modes of Greasing.

The patent and straight axletrees being brought to an equality of draught, when drawn forward by the peirameter, and grease being substituted for anti-attrition composition on the straight axletree, the patent, though loaded with two quarters of a hundred more, preceded the straight.

The committee cannot vouch for the accuracy of this experiment, on account of the pressure of the crowd.

On the Effect of bending the Arm of the Axle downwards, so as to produce what is termed a Creep.

A two-wheeled carriage with the axle bent downwards, was drawn on iron by 14lbs.; on wood by 14lbs. or 14½lbs. The axle of this carriage was so altered as that the horizontal girth in front was four inches and a half, and the points of the circumference, of the wheels in front, nearest to each other, were six inches above the road. The carriage was then just drawn on wood by 26lbs.; on iron by 20lbs.

On the Effects of Springs on Two-wheeled Carriages.

Two carriages of equal weight and similar

similar construction, were tried by the peirameter, one having grasshopper springs, the other without springs; that with springs carrying 8 cwt. 2 qrs. preceded the one without springs, carrying 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 7lbs.

The same carriages were again compared, substituting elliptic for grasshopper springs; 2 qrs. 7lbs. being added to the carriage without springs; when the springs were prevented from acting, the carriages kept together; the springs being permitted to act, there were added to the carriage with springs, 2 cwt. 1qr. —they then kept together; on 2 qrs. being added to the carriage with springs, it preceded; the springs being by this brought more perfectly into play.

Comparison of wooden with steel springs.

A carriage with wooden springs,

carrying 3 3 0
A carriage without springs . . . 2 2 7
were of equal draft, moving at a quick rate. At a slower rate judged to be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour; the wooden springs carried 3 cwt. 2 qrs.—being 1 qr. less.

The Efficacy of Springs in aiding Animal Exertion.

A man drew, with his utmost exertion, a two-wheeled carriage with wooden springs blocked, which was loaded with 2 cwt. a given space in nine seconds;—1 cwt. 2 qrs. were added and the springs permitted to play;—with a similar exertion, he drew it over the same space in $8\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

N. B. It is to be observed, that in all these experiments the load on the guide-rail was made as nearly the same as could be judged by lifting, but, in order to ascertain how far a difference in this respect might affect the results, the following experiments was made.—In a carriage having the entire load 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 7lbs. the weight on the guide-rail was 40 lbs.; the carriage was just put in motion by a weight passing over a pulley of $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. when the load on the guide-rail was only 20 lbs. the carriage was put in motion by 14 lbs.

On Four-wheeled Carriages.

Two four-wheeled carriages, as nearly similar as possible, were placed on the wooden platform. They were constructed in such a manner that the load on either of them might be placed within eighteen inches of the ground, or raised to the height of three feet and a half, or even eight feet above the road. The distance between the fore and hind axletrees in these carriages, was nine feet nine inches, and they were so made,

that each of them could be shortened so as to bring the fore and hind axletrees within six feet of each other. Of these two carriages, one had the springs allowed to play, the other not. The first was loaded with 8 cwt. the other with 6 cwt. Both were connected with the peirameter, and the carriage with springs carrying the 8 cwt. preceded the other.

The springs of the former carriage were prevented from acting, and the carriage loaded with 6 cwt.; the springs of the other carriage were made free, and it was loaded with 8 cwt.; when this carriage preceded. This experiment proved that the draft of these carriages was the same.

The springs of both carriages were then made free, and the axles of one of them brought within six feet of each other; those of the other carriage remaining at nine feet nine inches asunder. The weight of both was brought to an equality, and both were loaded at bottom.

cwt. qrs.

The carriage with the short perch
was loaded with 6 0

That with the long perch with . . . 5 0

When put in motion they kept together.

The load in the short perch carriage was placed at the top.

They both kept together.

The springs of both were then prevented from acting.

The short carriage had a load at top of 6 0

The long carriage was loaded at bottom with 5 3

The long carriage rather preceded.

Comparison of Roads.

The roads were formed, one of gravel, the other of broken stones; two carriages without springs were connected with the peirameter, one running on gravel, the other on stones; the former having a load of 7 cwt. the other of 4 cwt.; they kept nearly together.

The same carriages were made to run, one on the broken stones, the other on coarse pavement:—

The former had a load of . . . 5 cwt.

The latter 17 cwt.

The latter preceded.

In another experiment,

The 1st had a load of . . . 1 cwt

The 2d of . . . 10 cwt.

They kept together.

Experiments were also tried in order to ascertain the advantage of covering the stones with straw, but little advantage seemed to result.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 56th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FOURTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CVI. *To repeal the Duties payable in Scotland, upon Wash and Spirits and Distillers' Licences; to grant other Duties in lieu thereof; and to establish further Regulations for the Distillation of Spirits from Corn for Home Consumption in Scotland, until the Tenth Day of December.—July 1.*

Cap. CVII. *To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament relating to Stamp Duties in Great Britain, so far as relates to Inventories to be exhibited and recorded in any Commissary Court in Scotland.—July 1.*

Cap. CVIII. *To repeal certain Drawbacks and Countervailing Duties of Excise on Beer and Malt; to alter the Drawbacks on Plate Glass, and to prevent Frauds therein.—July 1.*

Cap. CIX. *To continue, until the 5th day of July, 1817, an Act of the 46th year of his present Majesty, for granting an additional Bounty on the Exportation of the Silk Manufactures of Great Britain.—July 1.*

Cap. CX. *For the further Regulation of the Trades of Tanners and Curriers.—July 1.*

Cap. CXI. *To repeal Part of the Duty on Spirits distilled in Ireland, to reduce the Drawback on such Spirits exported to Foreign Parts, and to make further Regulations for the Collection of the said Duties, and the Duties on Licences for retailing Spirituous and other Liquors in Ireland.—July 1.*

Cap. CXII. *To make certain Provisions for modifying the several Acts for imposing and levying Fines, in respect of unlawful Distillation of Spirits in Ireland.—July 1.*

Cap. CXIII. *For repealing the Duties payable for Licences for retailing Beer, Ale, Cyder, Perry, or Spirits in Great Britain, and for imposing other Duties in lieu thereof.—July 1.*

Cap. CXIV. *To regulate the Conveyance of Passengers from the United Kingdom to the United States of America in British Vessels.—July 1.*

Regulations in 43 Geo. iii. cap. 56, with respect to foreign vessels carrying passengers, made applicable to British vessels carrying passengers from this kingdom to the United States.

Cap. CXV. *For ratifying the Purchase of the Claremont Estate, and for*

settling the same as a Residence for her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, and his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld.—July 1.

Cap. CXVI. *To explain and amend an Act, passed in the 55th year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Abolition of Gaol and other Fees connected with the Gaols in England.—July 1.*

Judges of assize may grant certificate to certain officers to receive compensation for abolished fees; to be paid in the same manner as is provided by recited Act.

The said recited Act, and the provisions therein contained, shall be deemed and construed to extend, and shall extend, to all prisoners, as well civil as criminal, whether confined for debt or crime in any of the prisons in England, except as to the said prisons in the said Act excepted: and that the gaolers and keepers of all such gaols and prisons, except as aforesaid, and their servants, as well within liberties as without, shall have compensation for their fees or gratuities abolished by the said recited Act, or this Act, as in the said recited Act is mentioned.

Cap. CXVII. *To amend an Act passed in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for the safe Custody of Insane Persons charged with Offences.—July 1.*

Offenders becoming insane, during confinement, may be removed to any lunatic asylum.

Cap. CXVIII. *For admitting Oil and Blubber from the British Colonies in North America, upon Payment of the like Duty as Oil and Blubber from Newfoundland.—July 1.*

Cap. CXIX. *To explain and amend an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, in relation to the Transportation of Offenders.—July 1.*

Orders made by any judge in relation to the transportation of offenders tried by courts martial to be obeyed by all persons concerned.

Cap. CXX. *To procure Annual Returns of Persons committed, tried, and convicted for Criminal Offences and Misdemeanors in Ireland.—July 1.*

Cap. CXXI. *For defraying, until the 25th Day of June, 1817, the Charge of the Pay and Clothing of the Militia of Ireland; and for making Allowances in certain*

certain Cases to Subaltern Officers of the said Militia during Peace.—July 1.

Cap. CXXII. To make Provision for securing, for a Time to be limited, the Profits of the Office of Clerk of the Pleas of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland.—July 1.

Cap. CXXXIII. To continue, until the 5th Day of April, 1817, an Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty, for explaining and amending several Acts relating to Spiritual Persons holding of Farms, and for enforcing the Residence of such Persons, on their Benefices, in England.—July 1.

Cap. CXXIV. To continue, until the 1st Day of August, 1817, two Acts of the fiftieth and forty-fifth Years of his present Majesty, allowing the bringing of Coals, Culm, and Cinders, to London and Westminster.—July 1.

Cap. CXXV. For the more effectual Punishment of Persons riotously destroying or damaging Buildings, Engines, and Machinery, used in and about Collieries and other Mines, Waggonways, Bridges, and other Works, used in conveying and shipping Coals and other Minerals; and for enabling the Owners of such Property to recover Damages for the Injury sustained.—July 1.

Demolishing or destroying engines, erections, or other works, belonging to collieries, &c. adjudged felony without benefit of clergy.—Persons injured may recover the value of the property destroyed, under 1 G. 1. c. 5.—Owners of engines and works, &c. to give notice to magistrates of unlawful assemblies; and, after sustaining da-

mage, to give notice within two days after to some inhabitants of the town, &c.

Cap. CXXVI. To amend an Act of the fifty-third Year of his present Majesty, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland.—July 1.

Prisoner to give notice that he is willing to be examined touching the justice of his conduct.

And if it shall appear to the said court or judge upon the examination of any prisoner, or otherwise, that such prisoner has acted with gross injustice towards his or her creditor or creditors, either in contracting any debts, or entering into any engagements, without any fair prospect or probable means of paying such debts, or fulfilling such engagements, or by squandering or otherwise unjustly disposing of his or her moneys, effects, or other property, which he or she might have applied in paying such debts or fulfilling such engagements; either wholly or in part, such prisoner shall not be entitled to his or her discharge by virtue of the said recited Act, or of any Act for amending the same, unless the whole of the creditors of such prisoner shall consent to his or her discharge, or such prisoner shall have been confined within the walls of any prison for the space of five years, to be computed from the time when such prisoner shall have applied for his or her discharge.

* * These penalties are consequent on the mere will and pleasure of a single judge, without any trial or conviction by a jury! Yet the country submits to this innovation, because it is proper that fraudulent debtors should be punished, though it is evident that Trial by Jury would as effectually punish the guilty, and ought not to be thus dispensed with.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE Board of Ordnance, by the publication of the 3d, 4th, and 5th Parts of the Survey of England, have given a general map of the maritime district, passing from the Bristol Channel to Dover, and from thence towards the eastern coast, as far as the northern coast of Essex. The fifth Part contains a portion of the new map of Kent, which has some advantages over that formerly published by the same authority. The sheets of this work are in number twenty-seven, independent of the four sheets of the first Ordnance Maps of Kent. The counties they embrace are Essex, Sussex, the coast of Hampshire, with the Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall. If we except the county of Essex, these sheets unite in regular continuity as far as the Land's End.

The sheets that unite with these towards the northward, and approaching the parallel of the metropolis, are engraving, and some of them in a state of great forwardness: they are in number nine, so that the number of the engraved plates, with those engraving, amount to thirty-six. In respect to the progress made in the survey itself, it is to be observed, that, if England and Wales be taken collectively, three-fifths of the whole are completed and the maps drawn. Anglesea is the most northern spot, where the surveyors are now at work, and the southern part of Lincolnshire, with the northern part of Norfolk, from the eastern termination of their present survey. A portion of the southern part of Derbyshire is also completed. The present state of the triangulation leaves little more

more than the north-west part of Scotland, with the Western Islands, to be visited; the triangles having been carried on from the south side of the Frith of Forth, to the north of Aberdeenshire, and as far westward as the Clyde. Here it may be observed, that the direction which the triangles have thus taken, has borne in view the determination of the meridional arc running through the whole of Great Britain, from the Orkades to the English Channel, containing a space pretty nearly of nine degrees of latitude. The first object of those who conduct the survey of the present year, will be to measure a base line on the coast of Aberdeenshire, for the purpose of verifying the sides of the northern triangles, as deduced from the base line formerly measured in North Wales. On this meridional line, the zenith sector has been set up at three places, *viz.* Torpela Forest, in Cheshire, on the north side of the Frith of Forth, and on the sea-coast of the north of Aberdeenshire; so that there now only remain two stations to be visited with the zenith sector, which are the stations terminating the extremities of the arc. One of these is Blackdown, in Dorsetshire; and the other will be the most convenient spot that future experience shall point out in the Orkades. The former meridional measurement, detailing the account of the ordnance survey, will thus again be brought forward to public consideration; and those anomalies which some have ascribed to one cause, and some to another, will receive illustration. It was natural to expect that when peace should approximate men of science to each other, the two nations of France and England should, at a convenient period, act in concert and incorporate their respective geodesic works. Thus we find that the Institute of France have directed their attention to the British operations, and have proposed to send over two of their eminent academicians,—M. BIOT and M. ARAGO. Early in the summer they are expected to join the conductors of the Trigonometrical Survey, at the station which shall be chosen in the Orkneys, with their pendulum, formerly used on the meridional stations in France. This pendulum these gentlemen will afterwards take to certain other places near the meridional line, and finally to the station on the southern extremity of the arc, which proceeding will, of itself, be highly interesting, as the comparison between the results of the me-

ridional measurement, and of the pendulum experiment, will tend to throw much light on the true figure of the earth. Sanda Isle, among the Orkneys, has the meridian of Blackdown passing through it, and will, therefore, be a proper place to terminate the operations towards the north. From thence to Formentera, the difference of latitude is more than twenty degrees, of which an arc of nearly nine degrees lies in Great Britain, the remaining degrees on the Continent; and, though these respective arcs are not on the same meridian, the distance from one to the other is determinable, without any reference to the figure of the earth, since the several stations from Blackdown (near Weymouth) to Dunkirk, are visible in succession one from another.

Several years ago, Dr. HERSCHELL, after tracing a solar spot across part of the sun's disk, until it passed off its edge, observed it occasion there an indentation; and thereby he made the important discovery, that the spots on the sun are depressions in the surface, or holes through the luminous atmosphere by which the sun is surrounded. Now, although solar spots are not of uncommon occurrence, their magnitude and motions, compared with the sun's disk, are so small, and the chances, during the sun's appearance, of observers being at their telescopes at the proper times for seeing a spot or hollow of sufficient depth on the apparent edge of the sun, are, in consequence, so small, that Dr. Herschell has not more than once or twice since been able to repeat his observations on the indented edge of the sun; and numerous telescopic observers have never yet been gratified by this curious sight. It happened, on Friday, the 31st of January last, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that two hollows, producing indentations, were at the same time coming on the sun's disk, in the lower right-hand quarter, as seen through a reversing telescope, with a magnifying power of one hundred times. Mr. HENRY HUBERT, of Little Abingdon-street, Westminster, was then trying an excellent four-feet Dolland's achromatic, which he had recently purchased, searching for small spots on the sun's disk; and he saw, near together, two conspicuous and large indents, in the otherwise remarkably true and circular disk of the sun, as mentioned above; that which appeared lowest, was by far the broadest and deepest indent, extending to a great depth

depth upon the face of the sun's disk, beyond the apparent loss of substance therein; the bottom, or inner edge of them, appeared irregular, and not circular; there were a number of small spots, about ten in a group, at a small distance from the above indentations. Mr. Hubert was in hopes of being able to repeat his observations some days afterwards, but clouds intervened at the time of the indentations passing off the opposite edge of the sun's disk.

The exhibition of recent works of British artists at the Gallery of THE BRITISH INSTITUTION, in Pall Mall, is on the whole less attractive this year than usual. There are two hundred and forty-two subjects; but the walls are thinly covered, and some of the large pictures would be considered unworthy of any private gallery. At the same time, there are a few pleasing or good pictures; and, in regard to the others, probably the spirit of artists suffers in the general stagnation of patronage and industry, owing to the taxes, consequent on certain wars of questionable justice and necessity. It must be admitted that an exhibition, in which there are two subjects by WILKIE, cannot be devoid of interest; and his Pedlar, and Sheep-washing, are deserved favourites in these rooms: the latter, in particular, exhibits new and very pleasing powers of the artist. There is besides a picture, exquisite in design and execution, by CARSE, representing a field preacher among a congregation of sighing souls, in a Scottish village. Two cottage subjects by JONES promise increased reputation to the artist; and two or three rustic pieces by COLLINS are worthy of his established renown. A view, by CHALONS, of the concourse of boats surrounding the Bellerophon, well records that suffrage of an intelligent people; while the deficiency of battle pieces proves the return of moral sentiments, at least among our artists. Raphael and La Fornarina by FRADELLE, a Farmer's Family by MASQUERIER, and a view of this Gallery by STEPHENOFF, Evening by MARTIN, and a Dutch Passage-boat by POWELL, are highly creditable to the several artists. As the Exhibition includes subjects for sale, novelty is not exclusively a recommendation to a place in it; there are, consequently, many pictures found here which appeared in the last exhibition of the Academy, of which we do not affect to speak. The sculptures are unworthy of notice. On the whole, we are sorry to be obliged to infer, from this display,

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that, for want of suitable patronage, the arts, as compared with years of greater public prosperity, are on the decline; but we hope the causes and the effect will be temporary.

Mr. BULLOCK has exhibited a picture of the Raising of Lazarus, by the Chevalier WICARS, on the scale of the celebrated Death of Brutus; it is, however, much inferior to the latter, though a noble picture. Throughout it wants the simplicity which characterized the events recorded in the New Testament, a point in which painters in general fail, and in which Raphael and the early masters so happily succeeded.

In a few days will be published, part the first of Pompeiana, being observations on the topography, edifices, and ornaments of Pompeii, with six engravings, from drawings made on the spot, by Sir W. GELL, and J. P. GANDY, esq.

Major RENNELL will soon publish a quarto volume of Illustrations of the History of the Expedition of the Younger Cyrus, and Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, with explanatory maps.

The Rev. Dr. SYMMONS' Translation of the *Æneid* of Virgil is nearly ready for publication.

T. S. RAFFLES, esq. late lieutenant-governor of Java, is printing in quarto, an Account of the Island of Java, illustrated by a map and numerous plates.

The second edition of Mr. MURRAY's Elements of Chemical Science, is in the press, and will be forthwith published. This edition will contain a succinct and lucid view of those important and beautiful discoveries which have illuminated the rapid and brilliant march of chemistry.

The Rev. HUGH PEARSON's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D.D. will appear early in March.

Shortly will be published, an Enquiry into the Nature of Benevolence, principally with a view to elucidate the moral and political principles of the Poor Laws; by J. E. BICHENO, F.L.S. of the Middle Temple, esq.

Mr. ISAAC BLACKBURN, ship-builder, at Plymouth, has ready for the press, a Treatise on the Science of Ship-building, illustrated by more than 120 figures and tables, and will form a quarto volume.

The first number of a set of engravings, (to be completed in three numbers,) of the Altars, Tombs, Effigies, and Monuments, found within the county of Northampton;

Northampton; from the drawings of Mr. HYETT; will be published the latter end of March.

JOHN SHAKESPEAR, esq. professor of oriental languages at the East-India Company's Military Seminary, will soon publish a Dictionary Hindoostanee and English.

The Adventures of Johnny Newcome, in the Navy, a doggerel poem, in four cantos, (with a few explanatory notes,) are in the press.

Mr. C. DYER has in the press, an entire new work of whole-length Portraits, with biographical Memoirs of illustrious Englishmen; the first part of which will certainly appear in the course of this month.

Mr. CLARKE will commence his next Course of Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Thursday, March 20.

The Society of Friends have established in London a second society, against War, founded on their peculiar theological opinions—not merely against wars of aggression, passion, or ambition, but against wars even in *self-defence*. We abhor the wicked custom of war too much to differ in regard to the terms in which the abhorrence is expressed by any set of men—but, while there are wolves in the world, we much doubt the wisdom of playing the part of lambs, unprepared and unwilling to defend ourselves. The original society have published *three* Tracts, at three-pence each, which are enjoying, as they merit, extensive circulation.

Mr. NEWMAN, of Soho-square, has in the press, an Essay on the Analogy and Harmony of Colours, with a new theory of their relations and arrangement.

Shortly will be published, in two volumes embellished with eight engravings, by JAMES SOWERBY, F.L.S. a *Midland Flora*: comprising the indigenous plants of the more central counties; with occasional notes and observations, and a short introduction to the study of Botany, by T. PURTON, Surgeon, &c. of Alcester.

Mr. ACKERMANN will publish, in the course of the present month, the first part of the *Costume of the Netherlands*. The work will be completed in three monthly parts, each containing ten coloured engravings, with letter-press descriptions in English and French, printed on imperial quarto vellum paper.

Mr. ANDREW HORN has in the press a volume of Illustrations of the Mosaic Cosmogony and Noah's Deluge.

The Rev. W. MORRISON, Chinese translator to the East-India Company at Canton, in China, has published a comparative estimate of the expenses of printing in the Chinese manner, by wooden blocks, and moveable types. —“What is true in respect of English writing and printing, does not appear to hold true in Chinese; for, in the latter, the plain written hand is exactly the same as print. In China, a printer will cast off about 2,000 sheets a day, for one mace five candoreens, about one shilling. Moveable single types, made of various materials, have been known and used in China for centuries past; but the old way, the wooden stereotype, has generally been preferred. So early as the *eleventh* century, moveable types were made of clay, hardened by burning; and about the same time, the people of Pelang, in Chekeang, used moveable types of lead. The Emperor Kang-he, about A.D. 1690, had a large fount of type made of copper; and Kien-lung had a fount of wooden moveable types made, which consisted of 250,000 characters. I have now before me an imperial Chinese work, printed by moveable types; but it is not equal in beauty to the best wooden block printing. Some characters appear to have been longer than others, and, whilst some made a strong impression, others were faint. The characters on the head of some types appear cut away. The excellence of wooden stereotype is, that it requires, on Chinese paper, no pressing, and the characters appear to the eye pleasantly laid on the surface of the paper, instead of being thrust by force half through it. For their standard classic books, stereotype, whether metal or wood, is preferable to moveable types.”

Mr. BREWIN, of Leicester, has completed the translation of an elegant and interesting *Life of HAYDN*, to which notes have been added by Mr. W. GARDINER, and the work will appear in the course of the spring.

The Rev. Mr. BICHENO has in the press, an Examination of the Prophecies, with a view to ascertain the probable issue of the recent restoration of the old dynasties, of the revival of Popery, and of the present mental ferment in Europe; as likewise how far Great Britain is likely to share in the calamities by which Providence will accomplish the final overthrow of the Roman monarchy.

In a few weeks will be published, a new work, entitled, *Boarding-school Correspondence*,

Correspondence, or a Series of Letters between a Mother and her Daughter at School; a joint production of Mrs. Taylor, author of "Maternal Solitude," "Practical Hints to Young Females," &c. and Miss TAYLOR, author of "Display," "Essays in Rhyme," &c.

Miss EDGEWORTH is preparing a volume of Comic Dramas.

Mr. ALLEN's translation of Dr. Outram's valuable Dissertations on Sacrifices is expected to appear about the end of this month, or early in April.

The House of Mourning, a Poem, with some smaller Pieces; by Mr. JOHN SCOTT, will be published in a few days.

Early in March will be published, the Triumph of Love, and other Poems; by HOWARD FISH, esq.

The Rev. SIR ADAM GORDON has in the press a Course of Lectures on the Church Catechism, for every Sunday in the year.

A new edition will be published in March, of a very choice collection of Moral Apothegms, which first appeared in the year 1711, under the title of The Club; in a dialogue between Father and Son; by JAMES PUCKLE.

Mr. MURRAY has succeeded in fusing two Emeralds into one uniform mass, also two Sapphires into one, by the compressed mixture of the gaseous constituents of water in the oxihydrogene blow-pipe.

The Rev. F. A. COX, A.M. proposes to deliver a series of Lectures at his place of worship, Mare-street, Hackney, on the last Tuesday in every month, on Ecclesiastical History; with a particular view to a copious and distinct illustration of the interference of Providence in the affairs of the Church throughout the successive centuries of the Christian era.

A new and greatly enlarged edition, by the author, of the Rev. ROWLAND HILL's Village Dialogues, is in the press, and will be completed in twenty-four numbers.

Mr. F. BAILY will shortly publish a new edition (being the third) of his Chart of History, which will contain all the recent changes of territory, occasioned by the late treaties.

In the press, and speedily will be published, Right and Wrong, or the Public versus the Bank of England; being an enquiry of law and equity into the right assumed by the Company to resist the payment of, and forcibly to detain, notes which they denominate forgeries.

We observe that a respectable pub-

lishing connexion at Edinburgh has complimented us by announcing a *Monthly Magazine* in that city. On this subject, we feel no other solicitude, than that the parties may not bring disgrace on our good name by principles unworthy of Englishmen: and we trust to the literary eminence of the city which gives birth to this project, for the general merit of the contents. We have the satisfaction to observe, that our hard-earned reputation has given birth to scions, who consider our name a passport to public favour in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, and New York. Not to be sensible of the compliment would betray an unworthy apathy; and not to be solicitous in regard to their credit with the world, would indicate a deficiency of parental feeling.

Dr. WILKINSON lately presented to the Bath Philosophical Society, a letter he had received from a clergyman in Suffolk, relative to two lizards being discovered in a chalk rock, with some interesting circumstances tending to explain why all the animals which have been discovered in rocks, marbles, &c. die on their exposure to the atmosphere. From observations made, there appeared to be some obstruction in their respiratory organs. One being placed in water disengaged itself from this obstruction; while the other died, from not being enabled to liberate itself from the viscous matter lining the throat.

An error was published in the last *Nautical Almanack*, of the part of the sun's disc, where the first impression of the moon's body of the late eclipse would be made, i. e. 59° from the vertex. The immersion too happened about *half a minute* later than computed. On the plane of the ecliptic, the true angle (as observed at Blackheath,) was $64^{\circ} 55'$, on the plane of the equator $51^{\circ} 36'$, and on the plane of the horizon $20^{\circ} 37'$. The undulating stream of light round the disc of the moon seemed to indicate an atmosphere on the surface of that body.

Four new and nondescript species of deer, are now exhibiting in the King's Mews Riding-house, from North America. The persons who have charge of these animals state, that a German naturalist, who had been employed several years in exploring that part of Louisiana, called the Upper Missouri country, brought them from thence over-land to Baltimore, where, as well as at Philadelphia and New York, they were exhibited for money. They are in their nature very timid, and at the same time of such power and activity when

grown, that it is not possible to take them out of the forest alive. The name of this animal, in the language of the aborigines, is Wapiti, which has been adopted by Professor Mitchill, and by Dr. Barton.

Mr. MURRAY had published in the contemporaneous number of the Philosophical Magazine, (with that of the Annals of Philosophy, in which Mr. E. O. Sym alludes to the same phenomenon,) that flame is a hollow cone, and its interior might be seen by pressing the apex by means of a piece of glass.

The Early Minstrel, or a Sketch from Rural Nature, descriptive of a Spring Morning, with other Poems; a second edition, considerably altered and enlarged, in one volume, foolscap, will be published early in March.

A new edition of the Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life will be shortly ready.

In the press, and shortly will be published, an Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of Short-Hand, extracted from Lectures delivered at different periods; by JAMES H. LEWIS.

FRANCE.

Baron LARREY lately read a case of the cure of blindness by moxa: first, says he, I ordered a soap bath; I then administered diaphoretic bitters, and applied moxa on the facial nerve at its point of emergence from the cranium behind the angle of the jaw; the head was rubbed with a camphorated alkaline liniment, and covered with a flannel cap, and the eyes were rubbed with camphorated hot wine. On the second application of moxa, the boy saw the light; at the fourth, he distinguished objects and colours; and, on the seventh, the visual functions were totally re-established.

On the first of March will be published at Paris, *Annales Encyclopediques*, vol. 1, to be continued every two months, edited by Professor MILLIN, of the Institute, &c. This work may be considered either as a new work or as a continuation of *Le Magazin Encyclopedique*, which was suspended last summer on account of the stamp-duty on all periodical works under twenty sheets. The same law still operates. To avoid its hateful operation, the Chevalier Millin proposes publishing two numbers in one, at intervals of two months; and, as the Mag. Ency. was already very voluminous, he has deemed it better to

make a slight change in the title; but the principles of the work and its nature will be the same; the plan, indeed, will be more extensive,—it will contain accounts of all new discoveries in the arts, sciences, and literature; the proceedings of learned societies in every part of the world; literary essays and correspondence on all subjects, excepting the exact sciences, as geometry, mathematics, &c. The price, delivered in Paris, is six francs (five shillings) each volume, but the subscription must be for a year, or 30s.

Most interesting Drawings.—On the sailing of the French expedition for Egypt, from Malta, under Bonaparte, the fleet was intentionally dispersed in order to arrive without being noticed; they had no sooner left Malta, than they learned that Admiral Nelson had penetrated their design, and was in pursuit of them. Expecting every hour to be come up with, and being too weak to risk a combat, it was the resolution of Bonaparte and the rest of the illustrious persons on board l'Orient to blow her up, rather than be taken prisoners; but, that the memory of those who perished might be preserved, and their features known by posterity, Bonaparte caused the portraits of eighteen to be taken on two sheets of paper, which were to be rolled up, put in bottles, and committed to the waves; the names of the persons are, (first drawing,)—Desaix, (dead;) Bonaparte; Berthier, (dead;) Caffarelli, (dead;) Kleber, (dead;) Bruey's, (dead;) Dalmieu, (dead;) Monge; Berthollet. Second drawing—Rampon; Murat, (dead;) Junot, (dead;) Lasnes, (dead;) Reynier, (dead;) Belliard; Desgenettes; Snulkanski, (dead;) Larrey. Thus, of the eighteen, eleven are now no more; the portraits are executed in medallions in Indian ink, and now ornament the study of Baron Larrey, at Paris.

M. FREYCINET, in the Preface to the second volume of Peron's Voyage, has given the following summary of discoveries on the coasts of New Holland.

1. Flinders first discovered the southwest coast of New Holland, extending from the eastern extremity of Nuyt's Land, to longitude $138^{\circ} 58'$ E. of Greenwich.

2. M. Bandin first discovered the part of the same coast, comprised within the before-mentioned longitude $138^{\circ} 58'$, and the longitude $140^{\circ} 15'$ E. G.—that is, from Cape Monge to Cape Buffon, of Flinders, inclusive.

3. Captain

3. Captain Grant first discovered that part of the same coast extending from Cape Lannes to Port Western.

4. Captain Flinders's voyage from Nuyt's Land to Cape Lannes, being without knowledge of Captain Baudin's operations, is to be considered as a voyage of discovery.

5. The voyage of Captain Baudin, from Port Western to Nuyt's Land, being without knowledge of the discoveries of Flinders or Grant, is to be considered the same.

6, 7, and 8. The names given by Flinders to the places which he first discovered, are to be preferred, except where Baudin, on the same shore, has named places not visited by Flinders. The same rules to apply to the discoveries of Baudin and Grant.

ITALY.

There has lately been found, in a temple at Pompeia, a stone, on which are engraved the linear measures of the Romans.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A new and complete Preceptor of the German Flute, with or without additional Keys; on a principle calculated to lay a regular and stable foundation for young practitioners, and to facilitate their early progress on that Instrument; more especially on Tongueing, Respiration, &c. To which is added several appropriate Exercises, and a selection of the most favorite Airs, arranged as Duets; by R. W. Keith, author of a Preceptor for the Violin, &c.

THIS work consists of a methodical and judiciously arranged series of directions; and cannot fail to prove highly useful to those practitioners who shall observantly consult its precepts. Commencing with the initiatory rudiments, as connected with the instrument, the just performance of which is the object of the author's labours; the publication proceeds in steady gradation to the *ne-plus-ultra* of the art; and in its progress leaves less to the penetration of the pupil, and affords more relief to the toil of the master, than any previous system of rules and course of exercises than we have hitherto seen.

The lines, spaces, ledger-lines, above and below, the treble cliff, names of the notes, their relative durations, and the various measures or divisions of time; the sharps, flats, naturals, major and minor modes and transposition; abbreviations, graces, the position of holding the flute, and a figured scale of its notes in the key of *D* major; as also of the sharp and flat series, and of the notes produced by the additional keys, precede, in due order, the other higher and more important points relating to the tongueing, double-tongueing, respiration, articulation, and neat and expressive execution. The exercises proceed from the shortest and most simple passages, to more extended trials and complete melodies. The Duets are constructed in a style that bespeaks science and contrivance; and it is due to Mr. Keith, to say, that, upon a whole view

of his undertaking, we think it very worthy the attention of flute students; and that its merits, as a compendium of well-digested and clearly-explained precepts, are highly honorable to his talents and industry.

A third favorite Duett for two Performers on the Piano-forte. Inscribed to the Miss Stewards, Putney; and composed by R. W. Callendar. 4s.

This Duett is comprized in two movements; the first in common time of four crotchets, *allegro*; the second in common time of two crotchets, *allegro moderato*. In favor of the former, we may affirm, that it is spirited, if not very free, or fluent; and of the latter, (a rondo,) that it is pleasing, though, perhaps, without any striking attraction. When we add, that a degree of boldness, relieved by some animation and fancy, constitutes the principal feature of the piece, and convinces us of Mr. Callender's talents; we do not mean to decline our acknowledgment of his science. Mr. C. is a man of genius, and a master.

"The Harper's Song," from "Rokeby;" written by W. Scott, esq. Composed and inscribed to Miss Mead, of Box-Moor House; by William Gresham. 2s.

The "Harper" must excuse us, if we do not laud his strain. His melody is meagre and uncharacteristic, destitute of feature and devoid of beauty. Mr. Gresham, we presume, is a very young man; very young, as a musician, he certainly is. If his treble is without air, his bass rejects all science; and yet, to say that his composition is both insipid and anomalous, is not to express all the sentiment it inspires.

"The Wanderers;" a favorite Duett, sung by Mrs. Ashe and Master Barnett, at the Bath Concerts; composed and dedicated to J. Bruham, esq., by Master Barnett: written by W. Bristol, esq. 2s.

The artless simplicity and modest restraint from the abstrusenesses of science,

science, exhibited in this Duett, reflect credit on the judgment of its juvenile composer. It is a fault common to young musical authors, to aim at the display of all, and even more, than they know; an affectation against which Master Barnett has been judiciously guarded; and by the avoidance of which, he has gained upon nature and our feelings. His composition is at once inartificial and pathetic; unelaborate and effective.

The "Smithfield Bargain;" sung by Mr. Campbell, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the favorite Burletta of the "Boarding-School Miss;" written by C. Dibdin; composed by John Whitaker.

Mr. Whitaker has, on former occasions, composed well to a degree, and extorted our praise to an extent, that

renders it painful to us to refuse him every claim to our commendation, on account of the present production. We love wit and humour, but hate nonsense; so much for the words of this song. We admire character in every range of human nature, but are disgusted with vapour and common-place: so much for the music. In a word, the "Smithfield Bargain" is a bad one.

The lovers of psalmody, characterized in its melodies by pure and chastised fancy, while its harmonic construction bears evidence of science and judgment, will be glad to hear that Mr. Jacob's long-promised "Collection of Sacred Tunes, adapted to the Service of the United Church of England and Ireland," will immediately appear.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY, With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

IN the line of pure politics, Parliamentary Reform takes the lead, and is canvassed with great variety of sentiment. Filled up as the newspapers are with the subject, it would be fatiguing to recapitulate the arguments here; the best view we have seen of it, upon the whole, is contained in a brief re-publication by Sir Philip Francis, of the '*Plan of a Reform in the Election of the House of Commons, adopted by the Society of Friends of the People in 1795.*' Dr. Price's '*Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty,*' have also been re-printed; and, as a lucid explication of general principles, they may be read with advantage.

The articles under the head 'Political Economy,' are almost exclusively upon pauperism and finance, each of which subjects is pressed upon the public attention by the appalling consequences of the late wasteful and wicked wars. The first of these even Lord Castle-reagh allows to be of paramount consideration, and numerous writers are in consequence considering it. First may be noticed a pamphlet entitled, '*Thoughts on the Distressed State of the Agricultural Interest of this Kingdom,*' which dwells principally upon the necessity of relieving this interest in particular, by abating the nuisance of the poor. This might be well, were it practicable; but, to talk of abridging relief in the face of a line of politics which has been gradually adding to the number of those who rest upon it, is visionary and futile, at least as an im-

mediate measure. A second publication, entitled '*Considerations on the Poor Laws, &c. by one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace,*' partly assumes the same line of argument, but suggests the expedient of making the *public annuitants* contribute to their support. This pamphlet contains a sketch of the progression of the Poor Laws, which is very useful; it also furnishes some cogent hints on Saving-Banks. Another brief publication which has stolen into existence, under the desponding title of '*The Poor Laws England's Ruin,*' unequivocally advocates the necessity of throwing off the poor at once, and speaks with uncommon emphasis of their improvidence and immorality! Now, if this were to be admitted, to whom is it discreditable?

FINANCE occupies the public attention in a high degree, and no subject more directly than the Sinking Fund, which is rapidly taking its due place in national estimation, as a mere arrangement to *borrow with facility*; in which respect it has answered the purpose of every body but the people, whose debts it professes to pay. The published Speech of Mr. GRENFELL on the Sinking Fund will clear away much mist on this subject. A little pamphlet, called "*the Operation and Practice of the Sinking Fund,*" will also be useful to many to whom Dr. Hamilton's conclusive book would be too serious a labour.

Two biographical works have appeared this month; one an elegantly written Life of the PRESIDENT WEST, by Mr.

Mr. GALT, which abounds in anecdote and interest;—the other, of the late Dr. LETTSOM, in three volumes, by Mr. PETTIGREW; the two first containing his memoirs, and a selection of his correspondence with some of the most celebrated of his cotemporaries; and the last a collection of medical papers. The life of this respectable man is drawn up somewhat too panegyrically, not perhaps in substance, but in form. The correspondence, which contains letters to and from Linnæus and Zimmerman, abroad; Lord Lansdowne, Cuming, Darwin, Fothergill, &c. in England; and Franklin, Rush, &c. in America; is peculiarly interesting, as might naturally be expected from the school of philanthropy to which Dr. Lettsom belonged. It is highly to the honour of Dr. Lettsom, that there was scarcely a single scheme or device for the amelioration of society, during his long life, in which he did not interest himself—so much so, that, to read his memoirs is, in some respects, to study the history of benevolence for half a century. To those who resemble him, therefore, these volumes will be peculiarly valuable.

A number appeared within the month of the *Quarterly Review*, a work lately started by that party whose country is themselves, and whose glory is their personal advancement: the entire system of whose craft was conceived to be endangered by the powerful patriotism of the writers in the *Edinburgh Review*. A ministry commanding the wealth of their country, easily found a bookseller willing to unite with them in the art and mystery of mutually puffing their respective deeds and works; and the Pension List readily produced a convenient instrument to fulfil their needs, and give a colourable and consistent form to the resulting literary monster. The last number is a curious specimen of the partnership account. It presents alternate articles for the bookseller and his patrons, and the pages successively devoted to each nearly balance in number and position. Thus we have travels and reform—public dinners and the poor—society and saving banks—romances and the sinking fund, all accurately opposed, like a debtor and creditor account. The bookseller's volume of travels begins with twenty-seven pages—and a dull, but wicked, article of fifty-four pages, at the end, gives the ministerial justification of the late wars, and their grounds for opposing reform. In the latter article,

the horrors of the French revolution, the effect of the foreign wars—the assent of the people of England, the effect of ministerial and parliamentary delusion—and the resentments of France, the effect of unprovoked hostilities, are here assigned as satisfactory CAUSES of wars which cost millions of lives, and wasted the wealth and best energies of Britain. Reform too is, it seems, to be refused for reasons quite as conclusive, 1. Because its necessity is made apparent by writers, who, for taking such liberty, are deemed dangerous. 2. Because the people demand it as their right. 3. Because one necessary reform may lead to another as necessary. 4. Because the country is in distress, and therefore this is not the time to restore its confidence. 5. Because the differences of reformers in regard to the mode, are so many proofs of the non-existence of a grievance in which they all agree. 6. Because there exists a society of Spencean visionaries—and 7. Because we of the Monthly Magazine named a book which was likely to satisfy the curiosity of our readers in regard to the views of those visionaries, though we purposely forbore to commend what we plainly admitted we did not understand. The best security of truth and liberty against the evil intentions of such profligate reasoners, is the dullness of their special pleading, and the antidote of internal evidence afforded by the palpable falsehoods of their premises, and the forced constructions from which they draw their conclusions. Seriously, however, we cannot dismiss this article without expressing our regret, that some Bankes, or Wilberforce, does not bring a bill into Parliament to render it highly penal in ministers or magistrates to employ the power, patronage, and resources confided to them, in giving an improper influence and false direction to the public press. It is a question which would bear a solemn argument, whether a corrupted press or a corrupted Parliament are the greatest evils—but the corruption of both would render freedom but a name.

Moral Philosophy has been favoured this month with a respectable accession in Dr. COGAN'S '*Ethical Questions or Speculations on the principal Subjects of Controversy in Moral Philosophy*.' The author has sent this work out as supplementary, but not essential to the completion of his former ethical disquisitions. The queries, which amount to seven,

seven, are thus stated:—1. What are the sources of rational conviction? and what are the characteristic differences of each?—2. Is benevolence a principle distinct from self-love, or a modification of it?—3. Is human nature endowed with a moral sense to perceive moral principles, analogous to the organs of sense?—4. Are the actions and volitions of men necessary in given circumstances?—5. Is human nature endowed with a common sense, destined to be the criterion of truth, and more infallible in its decisions than reason?—6. Are the sceptical opinions of Hume, in his Enquiry into the Human Understanding, founded on the legitimate use or abuse of reason?—7. Whence are our ideas of moral obligation derived; and what is the final cause of the obligation?—The first of these queries Dr. Cogan answers by an acute and able summary of the steps to accurate conclusions in the human mind. In his second speculation he combats the exclusive theory of self-love as the organ of benevolence; and would join it with a social principle. In the third he decides briefly and unanswerably against the existence of a distinct moral sense. The fourth involves the great question of liberty and necessity, in which the author decides for necessity, and is very ingenious in shewing, as Priestley did before him, that the objections on the score of moral responsibility are more specious than real. His distinction between physical influence, or the necessary operation of substance upon substance, and that which operates upon mind or will, is acute;—but, query, is not the one as much *physical* influence as the other? The fifth speculation sets aside the *common sense* theory, which is truly slaying the slain, for who, that is adequate to the subject, considers Beattie as any thing more than a declaimer? Speculation the sixth detects, with admirable industry, several contradictions, and some sophistry in Hume—of course it takes the usual ground against his extreme scepticism. The seventh and last discussion is on moral obligation: Dr. Cogan seems to make conventional good the source, in the first instance, of our ideas of moral duty, and a necessary conformity to the divine purpose, which is purely good, the final cause of the obligation. There is a calmness and total freedom from the shackles of system, that is to say, of philosophical system, in this volume, which cannot be too highly praised.

Some person who has read Swift's Gulliver, or probably the modern Gullzara, has attempted an imitation, under

the title of *Armata*. By a piece of quackery, too common among booksellers, it has been given out that it is the production of a noble lord, as justly famous for his wit as his eloquence. Every paragraph, however, bears evidence of the contrary, and some inferior writer seems to have been desirous to pass off his base metal under a noble name. The sentiments are common-place, and the language is often below mediocrity; though there are a few points not destitute of ingenuity; and it must be acknowledged, that the political principles are creditable to the writer.

Under the head History we have to notice a most extraordinary publication, entitled, "*Interesting Facts relating to the Fall and Death of Joachim Murat, king of Naples, &c. by FRANCIS MACIRONE, his late aide-de-camp.*" It unfolds a most curious scene of legitimate good faith, both with respect to Murat and the fulfilment of the promises of the allies in regard to the liberty to be allowed to France in the choice of her government. It appears from this narration, that the unfortunate and magnanimous Joachim was precisely what Napoleon called him—a brave soldier; but nothing more. It is equally clear too that he was only placed on the throne of Naples as a *locum tenens*; and that the consciousness of it made him declare against France and his benefactor, so unhappily for himself. Mr. Macirone is that singular compound, a Roman-Englishman, who, being a prisoner at Naples, was led by a fortuitous course of events into the service of Murat. After the fall of the latter had been effected, by a system of management that can only be called right because it was expedient, Mr. M. remained at Paris, and was employed by Fouché, then one of the provisional government on the abdication of Napoleon, to negotiate the famous convention with the Duke of Wellington. This monstrous negotiation is here detailed, and will remain a monument of the faith to be put in the proclamations of invaders. It is scarcely possible to describe a more direct breach of all that is serious, solemn, declaratory, and binding, except probably, the unhappy execution of. This book should be generally perused as an important addition to the general materials of history.

ANTIQUITIES.

THE History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster; by E. W. Brayley; with Architectural and Graphical

phical Illustrations; by J. P. Neale, Part II. with fine engravings, folio, to correspond with Dugdale's Monasticon; and royal and imperial 4to.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Books in different departments of Literature, on sale, by J. Noble, Boston. 6d.

A Catalogue of Books, chiefly second-hand, which upon inspection will be found to contain as large a Collection as any out of London; now on sale by Ebenezer Thomson, Bookseller, Manchester. 3s.

A Catalogue of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, in one large volume 8vo. 1l. 1s.

A Catalogue of Second-hand Books, published by W. Lowndes, 38, Bedford-street, 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Studies of Benjamin West, esq. by John Galt. 8vo. 7s.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Lettsom, with a Selection from his Correspondence with the principal Literati and foreign Countries; by T. J. Pettigrew, F.L.S. 3 vol. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

EDUCATION.

The Book of Versions; or Guide to French Translation and Construction; by J. Cherpilloud. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The French Scholar's First Book; comprising a copious Vocabulary, a Collection of Familiar Phrases, Reading Lessons, and a concise View of French Grammar, designed to introduce the Learner to the Compiler's Grammar; by Ph. Le Breton, A.M. 2s.

A New Grammar of the French Language; by Chas. Peter Whitaker. 6s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Annals of the Fine Arts, No. 3. 8vo. 5s.

Illustrations to the Battles of Waterloo and Quatre Bras. 1l. 1s. in a port-folio, or 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

FORTIFICATION.

Elementary Fortification; by Lieut.-Col. Pasley. 3 vols. 8vo. containing 1190 engravings. 3l.

GEOGRAPHY.

A Complete Set of Maps, composing a New General Atlas, ancient and modern, of imperial folio size; by Dr. Playfair. 5l. 5s.

HISTORY.

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	Jan. 25.	Feb. 21.
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Coffee, W. India, ordinary	3 2 0 — 3 10 0	3 2 0 — 3 10 0 ditto.
—, fine	4 19 0 — 5 8 0	4 19 0 — 5 8 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	5 1 0 — 5 3 0	5 1 0 — 5 3 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 4 — 0 1 5	0 1 6 — 0 1 8 per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 7 — 0 1 10	0 1 9 — 0 1 11 ditto.
Currants	5 5 0 — 0 0 0	5 5 0 — 0 0 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3 15 0 — 4 10 0	3 15 0 — 4 10 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	63 0 0 — 65 0 0	63 0 0 — 65 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	44 0 0 — 0 0 0	44 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	13 0 0 — 18 18 0	13 0 0 — 18 18 0 per cwt.
—, —, Bags	12 0 0 — 15 15 0	12 0 0 — 15 15 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	10 0 0 — 0 0 0	10 0 0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
—, —, Pigs	6 0 0 — 7 0 0	6 0 0 — 7 0 0 ditto.
Oil, salad	15 0 0 — 16 0 0	15 0 0 — 16 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	100 0 0 — 0 0 0	100 0 0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2 8 0 — 2 8 0	2 8 0 — 0 0 0 per cwt.

Raisins,

Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	5	0	—	5	10	0	5	5	0	—	5	10	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	0	3	8	—	0	0	0	0	3	8	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, East India	2	2	0	—	2	5	0	2	2	0	—	2	5	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	0	0	—	1	3	0	1	0	0	—	1	3	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	9	0	—	0	15	0	0	9	0	—	0	15	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	10	0	—	0	11	0	0	10	0	—	0	11	0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	0	—	0	3	8	0	3	0	—	0	3	8	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	4	2	—	0	6	1	0	4	2	—	0	6	1	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7½	—	0	0	7½	0	0	7½	—	0	0	7½	ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	2	—	0	1	3	0	1	2	—	0	1	3	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	7	0	—	0	7	3	0	7	0	—	0	7	3	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	8	—	0	4	0	0	3	8	—	0	4	0	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	8	—	0	4	6	0	3	8	—	0	4	6	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3	12	0	—	3	13	0	3	8	0	—	3	10	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	4	0	—	4	8	0	3	18	0	—	4	5	0	ditto.
—, East India	1	16	0	—	3	2	0	1	13	0	—	2	18	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	14	0	—	6	10	0	5	14	0	—	6	10	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3	0	6	—	0	0	0	3	1	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2	17	0	—	2	18	0	2	13	6	—	2	19	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	6	—	0	2	7	0	2	6	—	0	2	7	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	5	1	—	0	5	6	0	5	1	—	0	5	6	ditto.
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—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
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(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

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 working Jewellers. (Goodhall
 George T. Leeds, merchants. (Lake London
 Green W. Aldersgate Street, cork manufacturer. (Cour-
 teen and Robinson, L.
 Robert J. Windmill court, West Smithfield, victualler.
 (Vandercom and co. L.
 Halford L. Bath, baker. (Adlington and Gregory, L.
 Hooper R. R. Manning, and T. F. Morgan, Launceston,
 beer brewers. (Dark and co. L.
 Hooper B. Old Fish Street, stationer. (Tilson and Preston
 Howe C. Ashford, Derbyshire, flax dresser. (Blakelock, L.
 Hewlett M. Horfield, Gloucestershire. (King, L.
 Hines J. Northolt, Middlesex, dealer. (Rogers and Son, L.
 Haskelen J. and F. Stewart, London Wall, horse dealers.
 (Watson
 Harris V. Coventry, flag manufacturer. (Edmunds,
 and co. London
 Hale E. West Woldham, Hampshire, dealer in cattle.
 (Palmer and co. London
 Hanly M. Mitre court, Fleet Street, tavern keeper.
 (Jackson
 Hanesworth J. Middleton, Derbyshire, miller. (Lang
 and Austin, London
 Hoppa T. Green Hammerton, Yorkshire, leather seller.
 (Mayhew and co. London
 Higginson J. Manchester, innkeeper. (Edge
 Harvard J. Chiswell Street, chinaman. (Wilks
 Hill J. Road lane, bill broker. (Cadle
 Hawley J. Cock hill, provision warehouseman. (Vincent
 Harvard J. Blackmoor Street, Drury lane, dealer in glass.
 (Pownall
 Porton G. Mariner, Chester, carpenter. (Philpot, London
 Hall T. Ashborne, Derbyshire, coach maker. (Alexander
 and Holme, London
 Hickman J. Birmingham, plater. (Alexander, L.
 Hartley J. Barley green, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.
 (Hurd and co. London
 Herbert T. Hanway Street, haberdasher. (Laurence
 Higgins J. North Nibley, Gloucestershire, clothier.
 (Williams, London
 Hornsby J. Ten Neathhead, Cumberland, woollen draper.
 (Birkitt
 Hyams M. Pall Mall, lapidary. (Isaacs, L.
 Hull G. Ten. Hilmorton, Warwickshire, fell monger.
 (Dawson, London
 Neward I. Biddington, ship builder. (Eyre, London
 Jenkins D. Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, woollen draper.
 (Jeekins and co. London
 Jefferies W. Wick, Gloucestershire, plumber. (King, L.
 Jones E. Ludgate hill, haberdasher. (Jopson, L.
 Jordan J. Houndsditch, dealer in spirituous liquors,
 (Wharton and Ford
 Kerwan T. St. James's Street, tailor. (Panton
 Krochl J. Cannon Street, merchant. (Hackett
 Keating A. Strand, liverbush. (Ayrton
 King W. Leamington, livery stable keeper. (Hicks and co. L.
 Longnet G. Prince Street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer.
 (Blacklow
 Lowe T. Beckbury, Salop, card dealer. (Morton and co. L.
 Lazarus M. and J. Cadmore, Paternoster row, Spitalfields.
 merchants. (Howard
 Lewis A. Blackwall, rope maker. (Cartier, Deptford
 Levi J. Threadneedle Street, merchant. (Annesley and co.
 Lamb J. A. Wood Street, Cheapside, ribbon manufacturer.
 (Cole
 Mansell T. Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire, draper.
 (Jones and Bland, L.
 Mackay J. Gloucester Terrace, New Road, ship owner.
 (Bell and co.
 Mullens W. Hendridge, Somersetshire, yeoman. (Ta-
 bourdin and co. London
 Masou J. Cambridge, cook. (Croft, L.
 Methuen R. Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, London
 Morrison W. Newcastle upon Tyne, rope maker.
 [Hartley, London
 Male J. Lanteglos, Cornwall, miller. (Fairbank, L.
 Martin T. Chichester, collar maker. [Few and co. L.
 Munckley G. Hay, Breconshire, merchant. (Smith, L.
 Morgan D. Neath, ironmonger. (Lane and Bennett, L.
 Naylor J. Bamsey, Yorkshire, linen manufacturer.
 [Exley and co.
 Northcote A. Lloyd's Coffee house, under writer. [Abbott
 Nicholls T. Marlows, Hertfordshire, paper maker.
 [Lambe and co. London
 Outlett J. Charlotte Street, Rathbone place, jeweller.
 [Briggs and Minchin
 Owen P. Jun. Macclesfield, silk manufacturer. [Hurd,
 Shaw, and co. London
 Pluckwell H. Horse Guards, victualler. [Ware and co.
 Pollock J. K. North Shields, bookseller. [Robinson and
 Hammond, London
 Parker T. Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.
 [Meddowcroft, London
 Price J. Lanfoll, Monmouthshire, money scrivener.
 [Platt, London
 Palfreeman J. Mexborough, Yorkshire, builder. [Taylor, L.
 Paterson T. and T. Harwood, Size lane, hat manufacturers.
 [Lowe and co.
 Falk C. East Teignmouth, linen draper. [Williams, L.
 Roberts W. Oswestry, draper. [Gunnery and Fradham
 Ratcliff R. Southwick, Durham, ship builder, (Plumtree, L.
 Raper J. Middleham, Yorkshire, wine merchant. [Ware
 and Young, London
 Rouse J. P. de, and J. Hambrook, Angel court, Throg-
 morton Street, merchants. [Rivington
 Robinson G. and S. Paternoster row, booksellers. [Pearce
 and Sons
 Robinson J. Jun. Mold green, Yorkshire, cloth dresser.
 [Batty, London
 Redhead W. Little Chelsea, baker. [Willoughby, L.
 Ripley T. and W. Lancaster, merchant. [Alexander
 and co. London
 Rogers S. Trevelin, Monmouthshire, coal tar manufac-
 turer. [Price and Williams, L.
 Robinson W. Carlisle, mercer. [Hodgeson, L.
 Roe J. H. Peplar, Roman cement manufacturer. [Cranch, L.
 Speare A. Brewer Street, earthenware dealer. [Gylby
 Snow J. Swarkerton, Derbyshire, and R. Wilkins, Staunton
 Harold, Leicestershire, timber merchant. [Savage, L.
 Snow J. Swarkerton, Derbyshire, joiner. [Savage, L.
 Samuel A. Middlesex Street, Aldgate, confectioner. [Eyles
 Simpson W. Manchester, linen draper. [Willis and co.
 Solly J. Liverpool, linen draper. [Clarke and Richards, L.
 Savage G. Huddersfield, watch maker. [Willis and co. L.
 Smith R. Pendleton, Lancashire, dyer. [Clarke and co. L.
 Samson S. Royal Exchange, exchange broker. [Blunt
 and co.
 Smith E. Mountfrel, victualler. (Alexander and co. L.
 Scarborough J. Buckden, Huntingdonshire, innholder.
 [Clennell, London
 Scarborough J. Stilton, Huntingdonshire, innholder.
 [Clennell, London
 Sucksmith S. Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. [Hurd,
 Shaw, and Johnson, L.
 Shacklock, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, mercer. [Batty, L.
 Smith B. Leeds, hosiery. [Lake, London
 Simpson J. Hull, oil merchant. [Dyke, London
 Smethurst H. Oldham, Lancashire, hatter. [Milne and
 Parry, London
 Scott A. West Smithfield, hardware and toy merchant,
 [Croft
 Smith L. Stanwix, Cumberland, lead miner. (Batty, Lond,
 Tennison J. Hull, victualler. [Roffier and son, L.
 Taylor F. Austin Friars, merchant. [Walton and co.
 Turner W. Whitchurch, Shropshire, architect. [Benbow
 and Alban, London
 Travis M. Failsforth, Lancashire, shopkeeper. [Hurd
 and co. London
 Taylor T. H. Totnes, merchant. [Blake, London
 Tonge J. C. Stockbridge, Hampshire, tailor. [Allen, L.
 Turner E. Great Sherford, Wiltshire, cotton manufacturer.
 [Long and Ansten, L.
 Thorpe G. Queen Street, Edgware road, wheelwright.
 [Francis
 Temby P. Cawborne, Cornwall, innkeeper. [Cardale
 and co. London
 Ure J. A. Liverpool, wine merchant. [Davison
 Vollans J. Leeds, carpenter. [Tottie and co. London
 White W. Coventry, victualler. [Woodcocks and co.
 Watton W. Wakefield, corn dealer. (Evans, London
 Wall G. North Shields, ship builder. [Meggison and co. L.
 Warwick J. Troubridge, clothier. [Lowe and Bower
 Walton M. Liverpool, merchant. [Bell and Brodick L.
 Witting J. Cromer, Norfolk, innkeeper. [Tisbury, L.
 Watts G. Liverpool, flour dealer. [Meddowcroft, L.
 Wight J. Stourbridge Common, maltster. [Collett
 and co. London
 Weston P. Bilton, Warwickshire, victualler. [Leigh, L.
 Westcott T. Wells, victualler. [Adlington and co. L.
 Wilkin W. Portland place, Fulham, dealer. [Hutchin, L.
 Warburton J. Bromyard, Herefordshire, miller. [Taylor, L.
 Wicks R. Worthing, fish buyer. (Hicks, L.
 Walters W. Hermitage, Wapping, Scotch factor. (Slade
 and Jones
 White J. Bridestow, Devonshire, innkeeper. [Darke
 and co. London
 Worsdale J. Donnington, Lincolnshire, dealer. (Gaskill, L.
 Woodyatt W. Ledbury, Herefordshire, farmer. [Bous-
 field, London
 Wardle R. Brighton, livery stable keeper. [Palmer and
 Trance, London
 Wigglesworth W. and J. W. Hatifax, merchants. (Wig-
 glesworth and co. London
 Wright T. Leicester, victualler, [Alexander and co. L.
 Walworth

Walworth T. Stockport, manufacturer, [Wright
and co. London
Wootton M., Ermington, Devonshire, victualler. (Wil-
liams and co. London
Williams J., Lower Coleman street, Bunhill row, paper
binder, [Luckett

Worsey J., Bilton, Staffordshire, blanket maker, [Egerton, L.
Waldegrave, Sewardstone, Essex, coach maker, [Wa-
merton, London
Willes G., Meldon park, Northumberland, farmer,
[Hartley, London
Young E., Greenwich, dealer, [Reed, London

DIVIDENDS.

Akham W., Tokenhouse yard
Aspinall W., Liverpool
Aldebert J., C. Becher, and J.
Hargreaves
Atkinson J., Crutched Friars
Abbott F. H., Lime street
Armstrong I., North Warmborough,
Hampshire
Blow J., Ware
Barwick J., Bury St. Edmund's
Bellairs A. W., Stamford, and J. Bel-
lairs, Jun., Derby
Blow W., Whittlesford, Cambridgesh.
Blakey E., New Bond street
Bals W., and R. Needham, Manchester
Buckridge G., Pangbourne
Blane T., Walbrook
Banks J., Birmingham
Bridgman J., Devonshire
Burn E., Birmingham
Bruin G., Tooley street
Bealey J., Furn grove, Bury, Lancash.
Bell W., Clement's lane
Barrett J., Manchester
Blackwell F. N., Houghton, Hun-
tingdon
Beckett R., Dorking
Boldero C., and E. G. Boldero, and
Sir H. Lushington, Cornhill
Baxter R., Southwark
Barnard D., Sheffield
Bland J., and J. Satterthwaite, Fen
court
Bridgcomb A., Stockport
Bennett T. B., Sweeting's Alley
Barks T., Battle
Brett R., Salford
Brame T., Lowestoft
Christmas W., Chesham, Bucks
Coles G., and C. Coles, Tower street
Crowley T., Hull
Crisp J., Tower street
Coppler E., Appleton, Lancashire
Calloway J., New Bond street
Clarke P. H., Oxford street
Clarke R. St. Mary hill
Chapman J. M., Mantel street, Goodman's
fields
Clinton T., Much Marcle, Herefordsh.
Carter T., Old Ford
Cousins G., Gray's Inn lane
Coal M., Thorney street, Bloomsbury
Chapman G. N. S., Boughton, Mal-
herbe, Kent
Cumberledge J., George street, Lom-
bard street
Craven E., and J. Haggas, Ellar Carr,
Yorkshire
Caden W., Bristol
Cullen M., Liverpool
Davis J., New castle under Lyme
Davidson J., East India Chambers
Dixon J., and E., Liverpool
Dent T., Carlisle
Ellis J., Heathfield, Sussex
Ewer W., Little Love lane, Bermondsey
Elkington J. K., and J. Micklefield,
Dartford
Flack R., Castle Hedingham, Essex
Fidala W., Manchester
Ferne E. H., St. John's str., Smithfield
Fles L. M., Bury court, St. Mary Axe
Fewer I., Nether Compton, Dorsetsh.
Flower G., York
Fowler D., Lime street
Freeman A., Chesham, Bucks
Gibb J., Harrington, near Liverpool
Gaskill J., and J. Minories
Garnett J., Oldham, Lancashire
Gouldrill J., Gracechurch street
Green E., Dartford

Gayton G., Middlesex
Graddon E., Birchin lane
Gibbs J., Birmingham
Goovey G., Blackwell
Godbold J., Hatton Garden
Gilbert T., Leicester
Gilbert C., St. George's fields
Gowing G., Holborn bridge
Hodgson J., and E. Pearson, Liverpool
Haffel G., Middlesex
Hanbury J., Shoreditch
Houghton M., Liverpool
Harvey S., Windsor
Hill W., Kidderminster
Haycock S., Uxbridge
Henderson J., and A. Neilson, Mitre
court
Harvey J. W., and R. Copland,
Southwark
Hill W., Cock hill, Ratcliffe highway
Hall T., Jun., Evesham, Worcestersh.
Hughes J., High Holborn
Harris W., Totness
Horton J., Kidderminster
Jackson J., Dowgate Wharf
Jeater J., Maidstone
James J., Swansea
Judin F., Throgmorton street
Jeeves S., Bedford
Johnston J., and P. Macpherson, Li-
verpool
Janfon J., New Bond street
Jackson R., and J. Riding, Hull
Jowley J. H., Sunderland
Kirkman J., Gower street
Kohler J., St. Swithin's lane
Keighley J. I., London
Knight W., Bagshot
Kershaw T., Rochdale
Kendrick L., and M. Barlow, War-
rington
Lowes R., Hexham, Northumberland
Lyon W. W., Burton Furn, Staffordsh.
Laude J., Tokenhouse yard
Lynnell S., and W., and E. Perkins,
Chatham
Luddington W., Bristol
Lewis E., New Bond street
Lewis J., Stourport
Leonard T., Euston square
Moore J., Bishop Monkton, J. Ten-
nant, Leeds, and J. Foster, Bi-
shop Monkton, Yorkshire
Maud J., Birmingham
Moore W., and E. York
Mackenzie W., St. Martin's lane
Milne A. G., Mitre court, Fenchurch
street
Maddy H., and T. T. Gough, Hereford
Miller T., Great Wakering, Essex
Moore M., Albemarle street
Moorhouse J., Sloane street
Mafferman J., Hatton Garden
McQuoid W., Leadenhall street
McBrair R., T. Fen court, Fenchurch
street
Morton R., Commercial road
Manfredi J., Stella. T. Luff, and H.
Hendhall, Wheeler street
Minton R., Hereford
Munn B., Rolvenden, Kent
Moseley W., and J. Portsea
Mancur H., Maiden lane
Neville S., and J. Sowden, Jun., Leeds
Nicholls J., Lynn
Olivant G., Manchester
Peet T., and J., Warwick, Lancashire
Payne A., and J., Middlesex
Potter J., Suffolk
Parry H., Denbigh

Potter T., Union court
Powell J., Tottenham court road
Parks T., Battle
Pullen D., Spread Eagle court
Partons J., Whitechapel
Rofe J., Bishop Stortford
Reynolds J., Idol lane, Tower street
Read J. P., Road lane
Roberts G., Rodden, Somersetshire
Ridley G., Worcester
Roufe E. J., R., and S., Marder, Jun.,
Portsmouth
Rose B., Swansea
Radcliffe J. N., Birmingham
Rudkin H., and T. Johnson, Cogglehall
Radman H., Aldersgate street
Richardson J., Bethnal green
Sharp J., Phenix street, St. Pancras
Stevens I., Cheltenham
Santonfall L. M., Agate, and T. Daw-
bam, Fleet street
Sach S., great Cogglehall
Snell W., Upper North row, Park lane
Spurner W. A., Bristol
Stone I., Blackwater, Surrey
Smith J., Derby
Scott T., Liverpool
Spitten C. L., Laurence Pountney lane
Swift I., Ellard, Yorkshire
Sanders I., and I., Ewbank, Paternoster
row
Sowter R., Hull, and T. H. Payne, Cul-
lum street
Strafford T., and G. Holborn bridge
Sharpley C., Cambridge
Stuckey W., Fleet street
Sowerby T., New Bond street
Smith I., Little Pulteney street, St.
James's
Schroder H., College hill
Staveley R., Bartholomew Close
Searle W., Jun., Liddington, Cam-
bridgeshire
Simson F., Globe street
Sowercroft W., and S., and W., Hulton,
Brightmet, Lancashire
Todhunter I., London
Tait W. M., Old Broad street
Timbrill W., and W. T., Bermondsey
Thompson F., and F., Paternoster row
Thorogood W., Marshall street
Taylor M., J. Latham, and E. Belcher,
Liverpool
Tazewell H., Bridgewater
Taylor G., and G. Jarman, Fenchurch
street
Tyrer I., Bickerstaff, Lancashire
Twenlow W., Winnington, Cheshire
Tebay E., Hastings
Taylor I., sen., Old street
Thompson I., Worth, Sussex
Thorp I., Ely
Walond W., Sussex
White G., Limehouse
Wood D., Egremont, Cumberland
Wright I., Cheapside
Wood R., York
Warwick S., Old Cavendish street
Wallett G., Great Malvern, Worces-
tershire
Williams S., and M. Wilson, Liverpool
Wood T., Goswell street
Watkins G., and W., Cowper, Lincoln's
Inn
Walker R., Bridge hall, Lancashire
Williams W., Witlench, Worcestersh.
Ward I., Birmingham
Wood G., and T., Oldswinford, Wor-
cestershire
Yandall W., Taunton.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N.W. LONDON:

From January 24, to February 24, 1817.

MEASLES and hooping-cough are simultaneously on the decline, and have gradu-
ally abated in severity as the weather has become warmer, and somewhat more
settled.

A child, supposed to be labouring under hooping-cough, and who had been violently
affected for three weeks, was suddenly relieved by the cutting of a tooth; medi-
cine had no effect whatever in abating the symptoms, though administered from the
commencement; the cause was at length discovered to be the irritation of teething, on
the subsidence of which, the cough very unexpectedly disappeared and the child re-
covered its health.

Inflammatory

Inflammatory affections of the chest have continued this month, but at present are also on the decline: some cases of Angina, with swollen and suppurating tonsils have occurred, but none have terminated unfavorably. Where timely assistance has been given, the great distress has been effectually removed by a transverse incision through their substance, and the usual suppuration prevented.

A gentleman in the country requests me to transmit, through the medium of this Magazine, an opinion respecting the case of his son, a boy about eleven years of age, who, for nine years, has been unable to retain his urine at night, though otherwise, apparently, in good health. My correspondent adds, that neither persuasion nor correction has had any influence over him, which I can have no difficulty in conceiving. In by far the greater number of cases which have fallen under my notice, this occurrence has been clearly the effect of disease, and I cannot see the utility or justice of inflicting punishment for an act over which the child can have no controul; indeed, I should as soon expect to persuade a patient out of a fever, as to avoid the consequences of an irritable bladder. The involuntary passing of urine at night frequently arises from inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder, which renders this viscus incapable of bearing distension beyond a certain point: in this case, tonics are not likely to be useful. The treatment I have found more generally successful is, to take blood locally from the sacrum by cupping, and afterwards to apply a blister, which may be kept discharging a longer or shorter time, according to circumstances. The medicines given internally should be suited to the same indication, and those are especially serviceable which diminish the acrimony of the urine; of this, one of the principal is pot-ash, in any of its various forms. With regard to the plugging up of the urethra, by means of a bougie, as suggested, I am incompetent to decide, as I have never known it employed; but, if the failure of other treatment should make a trial of it adviseable, a bougie of full size should be used; and it is important to remember that the first introductions, especially in so young a subject, may be attended with increased irritability and an impossibility of retaining the instrument in the bladder a whole night. The merit, therefore, of the experiment can never be determined until the urethra has been accustomed to bear, not only the passage, but the retention of the bougie, without inconvenience.

The last case of this kind which came under my care, was that of a gentleman forty years of age, who was brought to me three weeks ago; it was accompanied by that species of confirmed liver complaint, occasioned by intemperate habits, and of which the patient died; the involuntary passage of the urine was here observed to be less frequent on some nights than on others; the disease was not, however, lessened at these periods; but, as the patient, from other circumstances, slept less soundly, he was awakened in time, and thereby enabled to quit his bed before the involuntary evacuation took place. The urine, in this patient, contained a quantity of purulent matter, and pain was experienced in passing it. I suspected the existence of stricture on the urethra, which he stedfastly denied; but there was a settled melancholy and fatuity about him which prevented my getting an accurate statement of his case. A blister was applied to the sacrum with some advantage, the involuntary flow of urine was diminished, and the pain in passing it was removed. Two days before he died, I again pressed him on the subject of the stricture, which he then admitted to exist, and the introduction of a bougie was permitted, which sufficiently indicated the fact. On examining the body after-death, the bladder was found greatly thickened, its inner membrane inflamed, and its contents purulent. The liver was found diseased, which probably laid the foundation of the other complaints, and was, in fact, the cause of death.

11, North Crescent, Bedford-square.

J. WANT,

Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE month of January, with the exception of a few days, the mildest within memory, and dry to a considerable and most acceptable degree, proved this year a phenomenon on all accounts—the most busy and interesting, instead of, as usual in the country, the most dull and uninteresting, month of the twelve. Oats of the crop of 1816, in the north of Scotland, stood until January 11th, and were then cut. In the same month a butterfly was seen on the wing, in full health, in the North; also a hawthorn in broad leaf, and gooseberry bushes in blossom, in Lancashire,—the berries shaped. The mildness of the season has been thus far most favourable and fortunate, in the critical state of the national husbandry: the wheats in general look healthy and luxuriant, with the exception of those low lands which were visited by the calamity of floods; all the wheats are up which were sown before Christmas, and wheat-sowing has proceeded so briskly throughout the last and present month, that no doubt now remains but that the full quantity of autumnal wheat-seed will be got into the ground. In various parts, the

singular circumstance has occurred, of a self-sown crop of wheat being suffered to stand for seed. Much spring-wheat is also proposed to be sown, that, granting propitious seasons, we are truly laying the foundations of abundance. The fallows for Lent sowing are generally in considerable forwardness. Upon warm soils the young beans and early peas have a healthy and flattering appearance. Young clovers are excellent; and rye, winter tares, and cole, are improving fast. Soft beans and black barleys are much distrusted for seed; but, from the scarcity both of money and good seed, much inferior seed must inevitably be risked,—a most unfortunate predicament for the distressed part of the farmers. Much barley, it is expected, will be sown without clover, from the scarcity and dearness of that seed. Turnips, upon the average, have succeeded well, although the quality be not so good as in some seasons, and live stock has done so well abroad, that much hay and fodder has been spared; the rot, however, in sheep is almost general in some parts of the midland counties, with little doubt from defect of those precautions, which are indispensable in seasons like the past, although unfortunately little known or heeded in this country. The vast quantity of greens has helped to economise the stock of potatoes. Nothing particular reported of the lambing season. Meat markets have been extremely fluctuating, and both fat and lean cattle have rather declined in price; and, although there be infinite misery still in the country, there is universal plenty, and the prospect of it. Wool, in some quarters, has been said to have improved in price—generally, the market remains in the same stagnant state. A part of the farmers in most counties, who were so fortunate as to save their crops, have been greatly successful, and, in a particular manner, by the sale of their corn at vast prices for seed; their unfortunate brethren, whose crop consisted of unsaleable corn, and even, in too great a degree, of damaged straw only, are in the deepest state of distress, and complain bitterly that their landlords will sooner see them driven from their farms into the jaws of ruin than reduce rents which they are no longer able to pay. The poor labourers, both agricultural and manufacturing, are still, great numbers of them, in want of employment, and the rates in many parishes at a ruinous height.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 8d. to 5s.—Mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 4d.—Pork 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon (all Irish) 5s. to 5s. 4d.—Fat 3s. 6d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 125s.—Barley 22s. to 60s.—Oats 15s. to 50s.—The Quarter-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 15d. to 17½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 15s. per load.—Clover do. from 3l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.—Straw 1l. 16s. to 2l. 11s.

Coals in the pool 33s. to 45s. per chaldron.

Middlesex; Feb. 21.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

THE great length of the various public documents precludes us from giving place to those observations which are called for at this momentous crisis. Our readers must remember that our's is not a professed political journal, and that we have onerous duties to perform to literature and philosophy. At the same time, we duly feel that this is a great political era, and that, on the wise direction of our public concerns at this moment, depends not only the future well-being and happiness of every British family, but the future prosperity and existence of the British commonwealth itself.

After we had filled our accustomed space with public documents, highly proper to record, others have followed rapidly in their train, which might have demanded a preference—we mean the two extraordinary Reports of two Committees of the Houses of Parliament. But, as these will appear in all the Newspapers of the day, and as it seems minis-

ters intend so to precipitate measures on their foundation, as to render them of little practical utility in only a few days, we shall defer them till our next, when we will not fail to preserve them, as unhappy and portentous features of the times.

We may say, in a few words, that above half a million of the adult people of England have, in open public meetings, held in the face of day, petitioned all the authorities of the state for PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—but the ministers, instead of meeting, or promising to meet, the prayer of their petitions, have proposed the appointment of secret committees, who, in their Reports, have charged every base motive on the mass of the petitioners—have confounded and identified half a million of legal petitioners with a few clubs of wretched visionaries, who have no connexion with the body of the reformers, nor the reformers with them—and on this ground it is proposed to suspend the

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Constitution,

Constitution, and deprive Englishmen of the chief security which renders England superior to many other nations.

It is evident, that the true and wise answer to bodies of public petitioners is to grant the prayer, or part of the prayer, of their petitions, and in this, as in all other things, to do right even though evil may follow—but in this instance the people, in metaphorical language, have asked for bread, and the ministers have given them a stone.

At the time we write, the extraordinary debate and division are before us on the subject of Mr. CLEARY'S Petition, which negatives the several facts on which one of the Reports is built. We hear of other petitions from bodies of reformers, and also from the cities of London and Westminster, calculated, in like manner, to impugn both Reports in other particulars—but, IS THIS THE AGE OF TRUTH?

Since the meeting of Parliament, EARL GROSVENOR has proved a valuable accession to the cause of the country. He has declared himself averse to the Septennial Bill; and he presented, and ably supported the Petition of Mr. Cleary, for exposing the Secret Committee's Report. We regret at having to observe, that no measure has been proposed or agitated for the relief of the urgent distresses of the starving labourers, artizans, and manufacturers. The ruinous state of the public Finances, in which, it appears, the expenditure exceeds the income by upwards of TWENTY MILLIONS, has led to a proposal on the part of ministers for a committee to report on the public revenues and expences. This committee has commenced its sittings; but, as seven or eight of the 21 members are placemen, and as many more are persons accustomed to vote with ministers, little benefit is expected to result from its labours. Mr. CURWEN has obtained a committee to investigate the state of THE POOR, and the operation of the Poor Laws; but, as this gentleman objects to early marriages, and proposes to legislate against any increase of population, we doubt whether such principles will not mislead him. The following is our plan:—LET MEANS BE ADOPTED TO DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF FARMS AND FARM-HOUSES; or, in other words, to provide independent subsistence on the land for 250,000 families, now starving in the TOWNS; and POVERTY, and MISERY, and DISTRESS WILL CEASE; and let ten millions be borrowed to provide them with stock and capital.

On the 28th of January the Session of Parliament commenced, when the Regent delivered the following speech from the throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their earnest desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

The hostilities to which I was compelled to resort, in vindication of the honour of the country, against the Government of Algiers, have been attended with the most complete success.

The splendid achievement of his Majesty's fleet, in conjunction with a squadron of the King of the Netherlands, under the gallant and able conduct of Admiral Viscount Exmouth, led to the immediate and unconditional liberation of all Christian captives then within the territory of Algiers, and to the renunciation by its Government of the practice of Christian slavery.

I am persuaded that you will be duly sensible of the importance of an arrangement so interesting to humanity, and reflecting, from the manner in which it has been accomplished, such signal honour on the British nation.

In India, the refusal of the Government of Nepal to ratify a treaty of peace which had been signed by its plenipotentiaries, occasioned a renewal of military operations.

The judicious arrangements of the Governor-General, seconded by the bravery and perseverance of his Majesty's forces, and those of the East-India Company, brought the campaign to a speedy and successful issue; and peace has been finally established upon the just and honourable terms of the original treaty.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

They have been formed upon a full consideration of all the present circumstances of the country, with an anxious desire to make every reduction in our establishments which the safety of the empire and sound policy allow.

I recommend the state of the public income and expenditure to your early and serious attention.

I regret to be under the necessity of informing you, that there has been a deficiency in the produce of the revenue in the last year; but I trust that it is to be ascribed to temporary causes; and I have the consolation to believe that you will find it practicable to provide for the public service of the year, without making any addition

addition to the burthens of the people, and without adopting any measure injurious to that system by which the public credit has been hitherto sustained.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction of informing you, that the arrangements which were made in the last session of Parliament, with a view to a new silver coinage, have been completed with unprecedented expedition.

I have given directions for the immediate issue of this new coin, and I trust that this measure will be productive of considerable advantages to the trade and internal transactions of the country.

The distresses consequent upon the termination of a war of such unusual extent and duration have been felt, with greater or less severity, throughout all the nations of Europe; and have been considerably aggravated by the unfavourable state of the season.

Deeply as I lament the pressure of these evils upon this country, I am sensible that they are of a nature not to admit of an immediate remedy; but whilst I observe with peculiar satisfaction the fortitude with which so many privations have been borne, and the active benevolence which has been employed to mitigate them, I am persuaded that the great sources of our national prosperity are essentially unimpaired; and I entertain a confident expectation that the native energy of the country will at no distant period surmount all the difficulties in which we are involved.

In considering our internal situation, you will, I doubt not, feel a just indignation at the attempts which have been made to take advantage of the distresses of the country, for the purpose of exciting a spirit of sedition and violence.

I am too well convinced of the loyalty and good sense of the great body of his Majesty's subjects, to believe them capable of being perverted by the arts which are employed to seduce them; but I am determined to omit no precautions for preserving the public peace, and for counteracting the designs of the disaffected: and I rely with the utmost confidence on your cordial support and co-operation, in upholding a system of law and government, from which we have derived inestimable advantages, which has enabled us to conclude, with unexampled glory, a contest whereon depended the best interests of mankind, and which has been hitherto felt by ourselves, as it is acknowledged by other nations, to be the most perfect that has ever fallen to the lot of any people.

As his Royal Highness went to the House, he was assailed by the groans and hisses of the people; but, on his return, these were redoubled in violence, and, in spite of the double lines of soldiers and police-officers, by which the

royal carriage was shielded, it was struck by several stones, apples, and potatoes. The windows were broken, and Lord William Murray, who was in the carriage, afterwards stated in evidence to the Houses of Parliament, that the first fractures in the window were occasioned by bullets discharged from an air-gun. This circumstance has led to loyal addresses from various corporate and other public bodies. The following is a copy of the very able one agreed to at a meeting of the Citizens of Westminster in Palace-yard.

The dutiful Address of the Inhabitant Household-ers of the City and Liberties of Westminster, to the Prince Regent.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, his Majesty's loyal subjects, the citizens of Westminster, beg to be permitted humbly to approach your Royal Highness, with an expression of our unfeigned sorrow, that our city should have been the scene of gross and outrageous insults against your Royal Highness, and in your Royal Person, against the kingly office and authority, and also with an expression of our indignation at the conduct of the persons who were guilty of such brutal and criminal excesses; and we feel confident that your Royal Highness will not be disposed to receive less graciously these assurances of our attachment, if we humbly endeavour to evince our sincerity by frankly declaring to your Royal Highness our opinion of the character and of the real causes of acts so disgraceful and criminal.

We presume not to penetrate the hearts and minds of those who appeared to wish to see established the fact, that a design existed against the life of your Royal Highness to be perpetrated by means of deadly weapons or arms, as the result of a treasonable conspiracy; but, we hesitate not to avow our great satisfaction that such fact has proved not to be well founded, on which we are well assured that your Royal Highness will approve of our cordial congratulations, seeing, that even the wish to preserve your own life cannot be more near to your heart than the wish to see every part of the people of England stand before the world clear of the imputation, or suspicion, of premeditated or cold-blooded assassination;—and we humbly beg leave to add our confident hope, that your Royal Highness, in turning your recollection to the shot which was really fired from the bank of the Thames, and which wounded one of the seamen in a barge, in which was your Royal Predecessor Queen Elizabeth, you will also remember, and will feel ready to utter from your own lips, her Majesty's gracious and memorable

memorable words on that occasion, 'that she would lend credit to nothing against her people, which parents would not believe of their own children.'

Such as Englishmen were in those days, we humbly presume to assure your Royal Highness, we, their children, now are, faithful to our Sovereign and worthy of his confidence: but we cannot refrain from observing to your Royal Highness, that wise and virtuous Counsellors, like a Cecil and a Walsingham, enabled that illustrious Queen to call 'her people her guards,' and to declare that 'money was better in her subjects pockets than in her own Exchequer;' while Counsellors, like a Castle-reagh and a Canning, after having drained your people to the very dregs of misery and starvation, have advised your Royal Highness to ascribe their just complaint to disloyal and seditious designs; have drawn about the Metropolis a line of circumvallation of Barracks, of Depots, and of Arsenals; have filled your palace courts with troops and artillery; have surrounded your royal person with menacing dragoons, and have thus, by making your people miserable, and at the same time exhibiting your Royal Highness as deaf to their cries, as suspecting their fidelity and setting them at defiance, driven some of the unhappy sufferers to that state of desperation which alone could produce the perpetration of those outrages, which we so strongly reprobate, and which we hope they have already sincerely repented.

Open, we humbly beseech your Royal Highness, the faithful page of history; and when your Royal Highness has there read the invariable consequence of princes being induced to make common cause with corrupt courtiers against an injured people, we presume humbly to hope, that your Royal Highness will receive with your natural kindness and indulgence this our dutiful and loyal address.

Addresses were moved in both Houses by ministerial partizans in the usual forms; but, in the Lords, EARL GREY moved an amendment, which he prefaced with his usual masterly eloquence. In the Commons, an amendment, in nearly the same terms was moved, by the Right Hon. GEORGE PONSONBY. Both were of course rejected by large ministerial majorities, but we have judged it proper to preserve Lord Grey's amendment.

That we have seen with the deepest concern the continued embarrassments of our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the alarming deficiency of the revenue, and the unexampled and increasing distresses of all classes of his Majesty's faithful subjects.

That we are willing to indulge the hope that these distresses may be found, in part,

to have originated from circumstances of a temporary nature, and that some alleviation of them may be produced by the continuance of peace; but that we should ill discharge our duty to his Royal Highness, and be guilty of countenancing a most dangerous delusion, were we to conceal from him our opinion that the pressure which now weighs so heavily on the resources of the country, is much more extensive in its operation, more severe in its effects, more deep and general in its causes, and more difficult to be removed than that which has prevailed at the termination of any former war.

That we are firmly persuaded that the same exemplary patience and fortitude with which all ranks have hitherto borne the difficulties under which they labour, will continue to support them under such burthens as may be found indispensably necessary for the unavoidable exigencies of the public service, but that to maintain this disposition it is incumbent on Parliament, by a severe and vigilant exercise of its powers, to prove that sacrifices, so painfully obtained, are strictly limited to the real necessities of the State.

That while we acknowledge the gracious dispositions announced in his Royal Highness's speech from the throne, we cannot help expressing our regret that his Royal Highness should not have been sooner advised to adopt measures of the most rigid economy and retrenchment, particularly with respect to our Military Establishments. That, to prompt and effectual reductions in this and every other branch of the public expenditure, this House must naturally look, as the first step to relieve the distresses, and redress the grievances, of which the people so justly complain, and that to enable themselves to assist his Royal Highness by their advice in the execution of a duty so imperiously called for by the present situation of the country, they will lose no time in instituting a strict inquiry into the state of the nation.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS OF PUBLIC BODIES.

The following resolutions, moved by Mr. Waithman, were carried by a great majority, at a court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, in the City of London.

That this court, at a crisis of such general and unexampled pressure and calamity, feel themselves called upon to lay before Parliament a faithful representation of their grievances.

That these grievances, so deeply affecting all classes of society, are not of a temporary, unforeseen, or unavoidable nature, but are to be traced to a long and fatal course of wanton and wasteful extravagance in the expenditure of the public money—to a profusion of useless places, sinecures,

ences, and unmerited pensions—to an enormous and unnecessary standing army in time of peace—and to the want of that vigilance and constitutional control over the Executive Government, which can only spring from a free, equal, and pure representation of the people in Parliament.

“That this court feel it unnecessary to enter into the afflicting details of distress and suffering so universally felt, because they have become too manifest to have escaped the observance of Parliament; the decayed state of trade, of the manufactures, of the agriculture of the country, with the great depreciation in the value of property, and the enormous and vexatious weight of taxation, have grievously affected the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, particularly the middle and laborious classes, and a large portion of the population are compelled to seek subsistence upon charity, or to take refuge in a workhouse.

That the present complicated and alarming evils demand immediate and effectual remedy; that, as they have chiefly arisen from the corrupt and inadequate state of the representation, all attempts to provide an effectual remedy, without a complete and comprehensive reform in the Commons’ House of Parliament, would prove delusive, and could neither allay the irritated feelings of the people, or afford security against future encroachments.

That we conceive the inequality in the representation is too notorious to require to be pointed out, when it is known that Cornwall alone returns more borough members than 15 other counties together, including Middlesex, and more than 11 counties, even including county members.

That the mode of election, the influence and patronage, the distribution of places and pensions among the members and their relatives, are facts that cannot but be equally well known; and, even in prosperous times, would afford sufficient motive to every friend of freedom and lover of the Constitution to seek for reformation; but, under the present accumulation of distress, which this system has so unhappily engendered and matured, we conceive the motives have become too powerful, too imperious, any longer to be resisted or delayed.

That, as extravagance and corruption in government have been the destruction of all free states, so is it impossible that a system, which has proved fatal to other states, should be innocently pursued in this. We trust, therefore, that there may be at least one exception to the remark of the historian, who has so well described the rise and fall of other empires, “that individuals sometimes profit by experience—governments never”—and that, by timely reformation, the ruin of the British Constitution may be averted.

That this court, knowing the misrepresen-

tations and calumnies that are at all times thrown upon those who are seeking, in a peaceable and constitutional manner, a redress of grievances, declare, that we entertain no projects inconsistent with sound practice and experience. It is to the restoration of the British Constitution—to the drawing of it back to its true principles, that we look—the shortening the duration of Parliaments, and a fair and equal distribution of the elective franchise among all freeholders, copyholders, and householders, paying taxes—with such regulations as will preserve the purity, and integrity of the members, and render the House of Commons an efficient organ of the people.

That for the attainment of these great and national objects, by effecting a general union and co-operation, and giving to the national feeling a firm, temperate, peaceable, and constitutional direction, it is become no less the duty than interest of all persons of rank, character, and property, to give their cordial and zealous assistance to the people at large; and we do hereby invite them thereto, as the best means of promoting and securing the peace, liberty, happiness, and prosperity of the British Empire.

That petitions, therefore, be presented to Parliament, praying them to take these matters into their serious consideration, and that they will be pleased immediately to take the most effective measures for abolishing all sinecures and unmerited pensions—for reducing the present enormous military establishment—for establishing a general system of retrenchment and economy—and for the more effectually obtaining a redress of all grievances, and guarding against future evils—they will cause such a reform in the Commons House of Parliament as will restore to the people their just and fair weight in the legislature.

At a meeting of the COMMON HALL in the City of London, the following spirited resolutions were moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Messrs. Favell and Waithman, and passed unanimously.

That the depressed situation of the agricultural interest—the decline, almost beyond precedent, of trade and commerce—the consequent want of employ for our labourers, manufacturers, and artizans; together with the great advance in the price of the first article of human sustenance, are but part of the difficulties under which the community now labour.

That the pressing demands constantly made upon the industry of the country, by taxation, arising from the prodigious amount of the national debt—the enormous and unconstitutional military establishment—the profusion of sinecure places and pensions, and a long course of lavish expenditure

diture of the public money, have altogether produced a combination of evil, of such magnitude as to excite in the minds of this common hall the greatest alarm and dismay.

That it is not necessary to enter more minutely into the representation of these complicated facts; they are too notorious and too keenly felt to be denied or palliated—they arise from the corrupt, dependent, and inadequate state of the representation of the people in Parliament—the undue influence of the Aristocratic Branches in the House of Commons—the number of members returned by the influence of the ministers of the crown, by peers and venal boroughs—whereby that House has ceased to be the representative of the feelings, the opinions, and the interests of the people.

That we, disclaiming all wild and visionary plans of reform, are not ignorant of the nature, nor insensible of the value, of our glorious constitution, in theory the most sublime and matchless exhibition of human wisdom, the admiration and envy of surrounding nations; we therefore desire to see the House of Commons, in conformity with pure constitutional principles, a fair and honest organ of the public voice, exercising a controuling power over the servants of the crown, and not an instrument in their hands to oppress the people.

That to accomplish this important end, it is essential that the elective franchise should be more extended—that boroughs, depopulated and corrupt, should be prevented the exercise of their pernicious influence—that eligible plans should be devised and enacted, securing as much as possible the purity and freedom of elections—and that the sitting of Parliament should be limited, as formerly, to a period not exceeding three years.

That the adoption of such measures can alone, in our opinion, rescue the country from its present distressed situation—restore it to its former prosperity—and permanently secure to the people all the blessings which their venerable ancestors bequeathed them in that constitution for which many of them suffered and bled.

That petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying them to take these matters into their most serious consideration, urging them, by the responsibility of their high station, by the love they profess to bear to the Sovereign and to the Country, by the heavy afflictions and patient endurance of a loyal and magnanimous people, to recommend and enforce a speedy reduction of our unconstitutional military establishment, the abolition of all useless places, sinecures, and pensions, the utmost retrenchment in every branch of the public expenditure, the extension of the elective franchise, the prevention of the pernicious influence of depopulated and corrupt boroughs, the se-

curing the freedom of election, and limiting the duration of Parliament to a period not exceeding three years. Whereupon, drafts of petitions were read and agreed to.

At a meeting of the delegates for Parliamentary Reform, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, the following resolution was passed:—

“That the fatal year 1694 brought forth these twin pests of our injured country, a law for long Parliaments, and the funding system; for in that year the Triennial Bill was passed, the first million of the debt, called national, was borrowed, and the Bank Charter was granted; whence it is manifest, that so long as our law, for more than 1,200 years, was a stranger to Parliaments of a duration exceeding one year, our land was a stranger to the curse of a debt, and of a taxation to defray the interest of that debt, which taxation has in the end become a merciless scourge. That the right to Annual Parliaments does not stand alone on their constitutional antiquity and long continuance, but on a demonstration of their being essential to legal inheritance and political liberty, &c.”

At a select meeting of merchants, bankers, traders, and inhabitants of the City of London, held with reference to the present crisis of public affairs, the following declaration was agreed to:—

We are far from being insensible to the evils which at present affect every class of the community, more especially the lower orders; we are anxiously desirous that every practicable means may be used for alleviating their distresses; and we entertain a sanguine hope, that the embarrassments with which we have to struggle will, by the exercise of a wise and enlightened policy, be overcome; and that the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country, will, at no distant period, revive and flourish.

We are satisfied, at the same time, that nothing can tend more to retard the accomplishment of our wishes and hopes, than the endeavours which have recently been exerted with too much success, by designing and evil-minded men, to persuade the people that a remedy is to be found in measures which, under specious pretences, would effect the overthrow of the Constitution.—To these endeavours may be traced the criminal excesses which have lately disgraced the metropolis and other parts of the empire; and the still more desperate and atrocious outrage which has recently been committed against the sacred person of the Prince Regent, on his return from opening Parliament, in the exercise of the functions of our revered monarch.

We cannot adequately express our abhorrence of these enormities, which, if not repressed, must lead to scenes of anarchy and bloodshed, too appalling to contemplate;

plate; and we feel it to be a solemn and imperious duty we owe to our country, to pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to support the just exercise of the authority of government, to maintain the Constitution as by law established, and to resist every attempt, whether of craft or violence, that may be directed against our civil liberty and our social peace.

AMERICA.

Washington, Dec. 3.—This day, at twelve o'clock, Mr. JAMES MADISON, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, a message, by Mr. Todd, of which the following are extracts.

"In reviewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threatened scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And, as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

"Previous to the late Convention at London, between the United States and Great Britain, the relative state of the Navigation Laws of the two countries, growing out of the Treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The Convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject, as before, to the respective regulations of the parties. The British Government, enforcing, now, regulations which prohibit a trade between its colonies and the United State, in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American, in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages, enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.

"The Indian tribes within our limits appear also disposed to remain at peace. From several of them purchases of lands have been made, particularly favourable to the wishes and security of our frontier settlements, as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances the titles, though not supported by due proof, and clashing those of one tribe with the claims

of another, have been extinguished by double purchases; the benevolent policy of the United States preferring the augmented expence to the hazard of doing injustice, or to the enforcement of justice, against a feeble and untutored people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood. I am happy to add, that the tranquillity which had been restored among the tribes themselves, as well as between them and our own population, will favour the resumption of the work of civilization, which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes: and that the facility is increasing for extending that divided and individual ownership, which exists now in moveable property only, to the soil itself; and of thus establishing, in the culture and improvement of it, the true foundation for a transit from the habits of the savage to the arts and comforts of social life.

"As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must again earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress a re-organization of the militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more and less adapted to military services. An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the Constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of a free government. The organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give to it its due force than a classification which will assign the foremost place, in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration, that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with the most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

"The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a University within this district, on a scale and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it to the favourable consideration of Congress: and I particularly invite again their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and, where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

"The United States having been the first to abolish, within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction

introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but be gratified at the progress made by concurrent efforts of other nations, towards a general suppression of so great an evil.

"The period for my retiring from the public service being at little distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow-citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support which I have received from them. My grateful recollection of these distinguished marks of their favourable regard can never cease; and with the consciousness, that, if I had not served my country with greater ability, I have served it with a sincere devotion, will accompany me as a source of gratification.

"Happily, I shall carry with me from the public theatre, other sources, which those who love their country most will best appreciate. I shall behold it blessed with tranquillity and prosperity at home and with peace and respect abroad. I can indulge the proud reflection, that the American people have reached in safety and success their fortieth year as an independent nation; that for nearly an entire generation they have had experience of their present Constitution, the offspring of their undisturbed deliberations and of their free choice; that they have found it to bear the trials of adverse as well as prosperous circumstances; to contain, in its combination of the federate and elective principles, a reconciliation of public strength with individual liberty, of national power for the defence of national rights, with a security against wars of injustice, of ambition, or of vain glory, in the fundamental provision which subjects all questions of war to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. Nor is it less a peculiar felicity of this Constitution, so dear to us all, that it is found to be capable, without losing its vital energies, of expanding itself over a spacious territory, with the increase and expansion of the

community for whose benefit it was established.

"And may I not be allowed to add to this gratifying spectacle, that I shall read in the character of the American people, in their devotion to true liberty, and to the Constitution which is its palladium, sure presages that the destined career of my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole object; and regulating its means by the great principles consecrated in its charter and by those moral principles to which they are allied: A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, and the equal interdict against encroachments and compacts between religion and the state, which maintain inviolable the maxims of public faith, the security of persons and property, and encourages, in every authorized mode, that general diffusion of knowledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency, and to those who possess the blessing, the true enjoyment of it:—A government which avoids intrusions on the internal repose of other nations, and repels them from its own:—which does justice to all nations with a readiness equal to the firmness with which it requires justice from them;—and which whilst it refines its domestic code from every ingredient not congenial with the precepts of an enlightened age, and the sentiments of a virtuous people, seeks, by appeals to reason and its liberal examples, to infuse into the law which governs the civilized world, a spirit which may diminish the frequency, and circumscribe the calamities of war, and meliorate the social and beneficent relations of peace;—a government, in a word, whose conduct, within and without, may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting peace on earth and good will to man.

"These contemplations, sweetening the remnant of my days, will animate my prayers for the happiness of my beloved country, and a perpetuity of institutions under which it is enjoyed."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

FEB. 3.—Mr. Hunt's Petition to the House of Lords, complaining of being grossly traduced, was rejected.

6.—Petition for reform from Manchester, signed by 30,080 persons, rejected by the Commons, for alleged disrespectful language.

7.—The Prince Regent announced his intention of giving up 50,000*l.* per annum of his income during the public distresses.

8.—Mr. Thomas Scott, charged with

being a party in the late attack on the Prince Regent, admitted to bail, the capital charge being unfounded.

The Marquis Camden surrendered the greater part of his immense sinecure, reserving only 2,700*l.* per annum.

Messrs. Watson, Preston, and Hooper, for alleged misdemeanors, consequent upon the meeting at Spafelds on the 2d of December last.

Petition from Warrington for reform, while handed about for signatures, forcibly seized and detained,

9. Messrs.

9.—Watson, Preston, Hooper, and Keene, Spencean philanthropists, arrested and committed to the Tower for Treason.

Mr. Ponsonby resigned a portion of his pension from his chancellorship of Ireland.

12.—The French loan of 12,000,000, negotiated partly from England.

13.—News arrived that the Turks were preparing for war.

14.—News arrived of a bloody insurrection at Madrid.

18.—The Secret Committees published their Reports of Plots of the People of England.

21.—The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act moved in the Lords.

24.—The Suspension Bill passed in the Lords—150 to 35.

Four other restrictive and penal Statutes moved in the Commons—190 to 14.

25.—The City of Westminster, in Palace-yard, petitioned against the Suspension Bill and New Laws.

A motion to reduce the Lords of the Admiralty from 7 to 5, rejected in the Commons—208 to 152.

26.—The Common Council of London agreed to petition the two Houses against the New Laws.

—Eighteen Peers protested against the same.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Christ-church, SPITALFIELDS, held on the 7th inst. Edward Justins, esq. in the chair, the following among other resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. That this once flourishing and happy nation, by a long-protracted war, which has been as unparalleled for the destruction of human life, as prodigal in the expenditure of its resources, has been reduced to a state of wretchedness and degradation, abhorrent to the mind of every friend to his country, and which calls loudly for an investigation into the causes, and, if possible, the application of effectual remedies to a state of things so calamitous and deplorable.

2. That the scenes of misery actually existing in Spitalfields, and its vicinity (nearly 50,000 of its inhabitants being at this time in the weekly receipt of alms, on a scale scarcely calculated to preserve life in the lowest state of human wretchedness), are facts which cannot be contemplated without feelings of the deepest anguish.

The 3d, 4th, and 5th resolutions, relate to the necessity of reform and retrenchment.

MARRIED.

The Earl of Longford, to Lady Georgiana Lygon.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. to Lady Harriet Clive.

J. Pyches, jun. esq. of Westminster-road, to Miss E. Argent, late of Romford.

Mr. J. W. Snuggs, of Linde-street, to Miss E. Hiatt, of Willoughby-house.

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Jos. Pocklington, esq. of West Smithfield, to Miss Puckle, of Camberwell.

P. Hervé, esq. founder of "the National Benevolent Institution," to Miss Nicholls, of Hampstead.

Wm. Charsley, esq. of the Exchequer, to Miss Eliza Smith, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

George Moncy, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mademoiselle de Bourbel, only daughter of Marquis de Bourbel, of Montpincon, Normandy.

John Adams, esq. of Serjeants'-inn, barrister, to Miss Martin, of Bath.

J. Parrott, esq. of Mitcham, to Mrs. Phillips, of Phipps-bridge, Merton, Surry.

T. Barlow, esq. of Watling-street, to Miss Mary Agnes Segreeve, of Port Royal.

T. Forster, esq. of Clapton, to Miss Julia Beaufoy, of Bushy Heath.

Mr. Seare, of St. James's-street, to Miss Martha Choppin, of Beaumont-green.

Mr. Wm. Sandys, of Great Queen-street, to Miss Harriet Hill, of Carythenick-house, Cornwall.

Tho. Snow, jun. esq. of Belmont, Bath, to Miss Charlotte Maitland, of London.

Mr. C. E. Viner, of New Bond-street, to Miss Harriet Clark, of New Brentford.

Mr. Underwood, of Fleet-street, to Miss Mary Easton.

G. Peacock, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Mrs. Wilmer, of Coventry.

Mr. Jos. Pulley, jun. of Great St. Helen's, to Miss Frances Oldaker, of Fladbury, Worcestershire.

Louis C. Miles, esq. of Old-street, to Miss Cath. Marg. Carter, of Southwark.

P. Wyat Crowther, esq. of Coleman-street, to Miss Anna Horatia Dumaresq, of Bath.

Dr. Ashburner, of Fitzroy-square, to Miss Farquhar Gray.

Mr. James, of Norfolk-street, Strand, to Miss Maria Ray, of Bury St. Edmund's.

John Smith esq. of Brixton, to Miss Eliza Gill, of Tavistock.

Lieut. E. P. Pitt, R.N. to Miss Emma Clarke.

Michael Turner, esq. of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to Miss Susanna Tong, of Haverhill, Suffolk.

Edward Warner, esq. to Miss Pearson, both of Walthamstow.

DIED.

In Princes-street, Soho, 71, Mr. T. Peat, generally respected.

At Battersea, 62, Mrs. T. Roe.

In Gainsford-street, Southwark, 35, Mr. Peter Wedd.

On Palmer's-green, 79, Thos. Lewis, esq. of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

In John-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Peckham, jun.

Mr. John Evans, of Old Bond-street, justly esteemed.

At Brixton-place, Surrey, 66, Jas. Hardie, esq.

In Red Lion-square, 68, *Malc. Ross, esq.*
 In Bedford-row, 78, *John Pollard, esq.*
 At Acton, 68, *George Samuel Wegg, esq.*
 In Northampton-row, Spa-fields, 78, *Mr. Daniel Gustavson*, highly respected by his mercantile connexions.

At Clapton, 61, *Edward Longden Macmurdo, esq.*

At Norwood, *Mrs. Hinton*, wife of the Rev. Anthony H. universally regretted.

At Stockwell, *Paul Groves, esq.*

In Copthall-court, suddenly, 34, *Mr. W. Morrish*, deservedly respected.

At Southill-park, *Lady Mary Pery*, daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

In York-place, *Robt. Polhill, esq.*

At Woodcote-park, *Lewis Tiessier, esq.*

In South Audley-street, *St. Knobel, esq.*

John Tekell, esq. late of the Middle Temple.

In the Borough, 67, *Mr. Samuel Moulton*, goldsmith.

In Lower Thornhaugh-street, 35, *Barrington Fowler, esq.* of the Foreign Post-office.

On Holborn-hill, 28, *Mrs. Sarah Mitchell.*

At Knightsbridge, 74, *Mrs. Wyatt*, widow of James Wyatt, esq.

In the Poultry, 71, *Wm. Salte, esq.* of Tottenham.

In Half Moon-street, 79, *Christopher Lonsdale, esq.*

In High Holborn, 40, *Mr. Tho. Smith.*

In Queen Anne-street, *Lady Glenberrie.*

In Cornhill, 53, *Mrs. Sophia Coward.*

In Thwaites'-place, Edgware road, 107, *Mrs. Christiana Howell.*

In Tavistock-place, *Miss Frances Oakley.*

At Pimlico, *Mrs. Anna Maria Stikeman.*

In Rathbone-place, 26, *Mrs. Perrin*, wife of Dr. P. of the E. I. Co.'s Medical Establishment at Bombay.

In Piccadilly, the wife of *Jas. Laing, esq.* of Jamaica.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, *Mr. Leslie.*

At Bank-buildings, *Mrs. Gillman*, wife of Mr. G. banker.

At Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, 84, *Anthony Gell, esq.*

In Grosvenor-place, *Caroline, Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire.*

At Lower Tooting, 53, *J. Costoker, esq.* of Cornhill.

At Brompton, 75, *Mrs. Eliz. Carter.*

At Chertsey, 79, *Mrs. Sarah Towers.*

At Ham, 49, *Frances*, wife of Major-gen. W. H. Blachford.

At Fulham, 22, *Wm. West, jun.* son of Mr. Wm. W. of Cork, formerly of London; a youth of the most promising genius in his profession as an artist.

At Camberwell, 71, *Mr. John Walker*, above forty years an eminent and active bookseller in Paternoster-row. He was a native of Leeds; and, during the latter years of the American war, he conducted a

popular miscellany, under the title of "the Westminster Magazine;" afterwards, in partnership with Fielding, he commenced the European Magazine, which has since passed into other hands. Latterly, he was chiefly engaged as a shareholder in stock-books, and as the auctioneer in trade-sales. For some years he had been a common-councilman of the ward of Farringdon-within.

49, the *Right Hon. George William, Earl of Rothes*: his lordship was taken ill while on horseback, and went to Betchworth Castle, the seat of Henry Peters, esq. near Dorking, where he expired in a few minutes without a sigh. He was one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, and colonel of the Surrey yeomanry; and was twice married—first, to the eldest sister of the present Earl of Chichester; and, secondly, to the daughter of — Campbell, esq. He has left four daughters, the eldest of whom succeeds to his titles and estates.

Aged 60, after a patient endurance of much worldly suffering from bodily pain, *Mr. Richard Teed*, of Lancaster-court, in the Strand, most sincerely and deeply regretted by a numerous and respectable connexion. He was a man of no ordinary share of merit, and a most valuable member of society: with talents far superior to the station in life in which he was placed, he was mild and unassuming; and, uniting with these an ardent taste for philosophical inquiry, he was, to the utmost extent of his powers, a warm and judicious friend to science and the arts. But upon the more important ground of social and domestic virtue were founded his claims to esteem and respect: upright and truly conscientious, zealous and unwearied in offices of kindness and benevolence, warm and generous in his affections, actuated by a scrupulous regard to the purest principles of probity and honour, and, above all, a strict observer of every Christian duty; his exertions in the cause of virtue, friendship, or distress, were prompt and persevering. As a husband and father he was affectionate, indulgent, and kind; as a friend, sincere and unchangeable.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. WM. SHORT, to be a prebendary of St. Peter, Westminster.

Rev. WM. BROWN, to the vicarage of Hutton Pagnell.

Rev. JOSEPH SHARP, to the vicarage of Clent.

Rev. JOHN PITMAN, jun. to the rectory of Washingfield, Devon.

Rev. RICHARD LEWIS, to the rectory of Uplime, Devon.

Rev. WM. CANNING, M.A. to the rectory of West Heslerton, Yorkshire.

Rev. T. GREEN, M.A. to the vicarage of Badby, with Newnham.

Rev.

Rev. T. MOSS, M.A. to the vicarage of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire.

Rev. CHAS. JOS. BELIN, B.A. chaplain to the British Consul at Havre de Grace, and elected minister of the English Protestant Church at that place.

Rev. S. MENCE, B.D. to the readership of Highgate Chapel.

Rev. WILLIAM LUCAS, M.A. to the rectories of Burgh St. Mary and Burgh St. Margaret, Norfolk.

Rev. RICHARD VENABLES, D.D. collated to a prebendal stall in the Collegiate Church of Brecon.

Rev. WM. KNIGHT, to the rectory of St. Michael's, Bristol.

Rev. FOUNTAIN ELWIN, to the vicarage of Temple.

Rev. JOHN BULL, M.A. to the rectory of Tattingstone, Suffolk.

Rev. HENRY STEPHENSON BLACKBURN, M.A. to the rectory of Bradley, Hants.

Rev. RICHARD BLACKMORE, B.C.L. to the rectory of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts.

Rev. R. BEDFORD, to the vicarage of

Bathford, with that of Bathampton annexed.

Rev. FULWAR WM. FOWLE, B.A. to the rectory of Allington, Wilts.

Rev. WALTER WILKINS, to the living of Borghrood, Radnorshire.

Rev. MORGAN WALTERS, to the perpetual curacy of Craswall.

Rev. HENRY DUKINFIELD, to the vicarage of St. Giles, Reading.

Rev. C. E. J. DERING, to the rectory of Pluckley, Kent.

Rev. J. PARSONS, to the vicarage of Marden, Wilts.

Rev. H. I. RIDLEY, M.A. to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral Church of Bristol.

Rev. R. CHOLMELEY, M.A. to the rectory of Wainfleet.

Rev. JOHN BRADLEY, to the living of Sedgely.

Rev. EDWARD MISSENDEN LOVE, M.A. to the rectories of Somerleyton and Blandeston, with Flixton, Norfolk.

Rev. E. J. BECKWITH, M.A. to the vicarage of Fillingham.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of celebrated Men, recently Dead; with Additions and Corrections.

M. PÉRON.

FRANCIS PERON, Correspondent of the Imperial Institute, Member of the Medical, Philomathic, and many other learned Societies, was born at Cerilly, in 1775.—At the end of the year 1792 he was sent to the army of the Rhine, and from thence to Landau, which was then besieged. After the siege was raised, he rejoined the army opposed to the Prussians at Wessemburg, and which received a check at Kaiserlautern. In this affair Péron was wounded and made prisoner, and sent first to Wesel, and from thence to Madgeburg.

In August 1795 he returned to his native town, being then about twenty years of age.—The French Government having ordered an expedition to be fitted out for the South Seas, two ships, *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste*, commanded by Captain Baudin, were then lying at Havre, ready to sail, only waiting the last instructions from the minister. Péron applied to be employed: but the number of scientific persons intended to accompany the expedition being completed, he was at first unsuccessful in his request: he then addressed himself to M. de Jussieu, one of the persons charged with the selection of the naturalists, and begged him to interfere: "Let me but embark, and you shall see what I will perform," said he; and, as a justification of his presumption, he proceeded to explain his plans and his views, with an earnestness and zeal which gave reason to conjecture he was capable of executing even more

than he proposed. M. de Jussieu, struck by his singular eagerness, advised him to draw up a memorial, stating his objects; and, on reporting to his colleagues his interview with Péron, they determined in concert with the Count Lacépède, not to reject the services of a young person who possessed such extraordinary ardour, combined with so much knowledge.

The two frigates sailed on the 19th of October, 1800: he was on board the *Géographe*. He united himself with all those whom, like himself, the love of science had determined to brave all dangers. He however, contracted a particular intimacy with M. Lesueur.

On approaching the equator they observed the ocean entirely covered with a phosphorescent light, which they found to proceed from innumerable animals whose colour resembled burning coals. Many of them were examined by Péron; and he observed, that while under examination they successively assumed the different prismatic colours until the irritability with which they were indued was exhausted.—The impression made on Péron by this phenomenon, and the singularities which he observed in the organization of this zoophyte, determined him to study more particularly the animals of that class: and, during the remainder of the voyage, he and his friend Lesueur were occupied in observing the different specimens they were able to procure from the sea.

On leaving the Isle of France they made for the westernmost point of New Holland, and anchored in a bay which they named

Bai du Géographe, and, after coasting along the west coast, went to Timor; and it was principally during Péron's residence at that place, so little known to naturalists, that he collected his information on the moluscae and zoophytes: the sea being very shallow, the excessive heat of the sun caused these curious animals to multiply in great numbers on those coasts.

Of five zoologists who had been appointed to the expedition, two had remained at the Isle of France, two had died before the beginning of the second year, and thus Péron alone remained.—At length, after an absence of three years and six months, he disembarked at L'Orient, the 7th April 1804, and repaired immediately to Paris.—He employed some months in arranging his collection of specimens, and making a catalogue, previously to their being deposited in the Museum.—The collection, deposited in the Museum, was examined, and a commission named by the Institute to make a report on it to the Government. The result of which was, that it contained more than 100,000 specimens of animals, amongst which were several new genera, and above 2500 new species; thus M. Péron and Lesueur had alone discovered more animals than all the modern travellers put together.

Although he was chiefly occupied in the preparation of the account of his voyage, he composed several memoirs, which were transmitted to the Institute, and several other learned Societies. Amongst the rest, were essays on the genus *pyrosoma*, the phosphorescent zoophite before mentioned, on the temperature of the sea, on the petrified zoophites found in the mountains of Timor, on the dysentery of warm climates, on the use of betel, on the health of mariners, and on the relative strengths of savages and civilized persons; and he also undertook a complete history of the medusæ, which he had particularly studied, and of which he had collected a considerable number of species, till then unknown.

Part of the second volume of his voyage was printed in his life, but he did not live to complete it.

His portfolio contained a vast collection of descriptions of the birds, quadrupeds, and fish, which he had seen; and more especially of the animals without vertebræ, the history of which he had undertaken, and of which his friend had made more than a thousand drawings.

As soon as he was nominated to the charge of drawing up the history of the voyage he had been engaged in, he resided constantly in Paris, lodging, with his friend Lesueur, in a small apartment, near the Museum.—He practised the most rigid economy, in order that he might be enabled to spare part of his scanty allowance to his sisters, who were living in poverty and

obscurity. A disorder on his lungs began to make a fearful progress, and it was considerably increased by the shock he received from the death of his mother.

M. Corvoisart having advised him to pass a winter at Nice, he conceived himself bound to yield, and was much benefited by the journey; and the mildness of the climate appeared in some degree to have restored his health.—When he returned to Paris, his health soon became worse than when he quitted it.—At length his strength became quite exhausted, and, during the night of the 14th of December, 1810, having received from his friend Lesueur a small quantity of milk which he had asked of him, pressed his hand, and expired!

MRS. HESTER MILNER.

Eheu! fugaces—
Labuntur Anni; Nec Pietas moram
Rugis et instanti senectæ,
Afferet, indomitæque Morti!—*Hor.*
How swiftly glide our flying years,
Alas! nor piety nor tears
Can stop the fleeting day;
Deep-furrow'd wrinkles, parting age,
And Death's unconquerable rage,
Are strangers to delay.

Mrs. Hester Milner, of Cross-street, Islington, was the youngest daughter of Dr. John Milner, formerly the much-respected pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Peckham; where, for many years, he conducted a seminary with distinguished reputation. Of his talents and learning he gave indubitable proof by the publication of his Latin and Greek Grammars, which are still held in estimation by the learned world. These, and a few single Sermons, were the whole of his writings. With this gentleman, the amiable Dr. John Hawkesworth, author of the *Adventurer*, lived for some time an assistant; as did also Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, who was much esteemed by both master and pupils, for the amenity of his disposition, and the benevolence of his heart. Mrs. H. Milner amused her friends with anecdotes of his genius and eccentricity. Among many others, she told me that, upon her asking him what commentator on the Scriptures he would recommend, Goldsmith, after a pause, replied, "common sense is the best interpreter of the sacred writings!"

A domestic anecdote, relative to the Milner family, who came from Somersetshire, must not be lost.—The Duke of Monmouth, having landed at Lyme in 1685, was soon after proclaimed King, at Taunton. A lady, who presided over a respectable female seminary at Taunton, waited upon the Duke, with twelve of her pupils, presenting him, as the defender of Protestantism, with a handsomely bound Bible, and greeting him with their congratulations. The new monarch, however, was soon defeated, and perished on the scaffold. His followers were, by means of those barbarians—Kirbie and Jefferies, visited with

with indiscriminate vengeance. The school was dispersed and ruined: the young ladies were so frightened that one of them, through mere terror, lost her life. Mrs. H. Milner told me, that her mother's mother was a pupil at the school; but her parents, hearing of the indiscreet zeal of the conductress of the seminary, sent for their daughter a few days before, and thus providentially rescued her from the impending calamity!

Dr. Milner left behind him a son and ten daughters, so that the good old gentleman used facetiously to tell his friends, that "his family was large, having ten daughters, and there was a brother for every one of them!" The son was a physician, first at St. Thomas's Hospital, and afterwards a practitioner of eminence at Maidstone, for near half a century, where he died, much respected by the inhabitants of that town and its vicinity. The fortune which he had acquired by his profession, as well as by marriage, was bequeathed to his sisters, who had lived with him, and between whom there subsisted a high degree of mutual affection. Upon the decease of the brother, the family continued to reside at Maidstone for a few years, when Mrs. H. Milner and her only surviving sister removed to Islington. This sister dying, the subject of this brief memoir was the only one left of this numerous family. At Maidstone she was a member of the Presbyterian congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. A. Harris; and, on her settlement at Islington, she attended the late Rev. Nathaniel Jennings, who was respected for his candour and piety. She was aware that these gentlemen were not alike in their religious creed, but she never

troubled herself much with speculative points, and was disposed to receive instruction from good men of every denomination.

Mrs. Milner possessed an excellent understanding, improved by a more than ordinary degree of reflection. In person, manners, and acquirements, she was altogether of the old school: her conversation was intelligent and instructive; she touched on interesting topics, and was pleased with information respecting them. With French and Italian she was well acquainted. Of "Telemachus" and "Jerusalem Delivered" she had that relish of the original, that she could not bear any version of them, though it is generally acknowledged that their translators, Hawkesworth and Hoole, executed their tasks with fidelity.

Her property, which was very considerable, hath been devised in a well-written Will, of her own composition, to relatives, friends, and charitable institutions. She bequeathed handsome sums to those excellent establishments—the Orphan School, City-Road—the Presbyterian Fund, and the Fund for relieving the widows of Protestant Dissenting Ministers. Nor has she forgotten two faithful female servants, who, handsomely remunerated, are made comfortable during the remainder of their lives. Indeed, her legacies have been numerous and liberal. And the writer must in justice add, that, on the two only occasions he ever applied in behalf of charity—the one the case of the French Protestants—the other an instance of individual distress, she gave to an extent that does honor to her memory.

Islington.

J. EVANS.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Exchequer has given final judgment against Messrs. Reeds, Batsons, and Co. on the reserved point in their EXTENT cause for £5,745. 17s. 11d. against Mowbray and Co. as to the day of the enrolment of the bargain and sale to the assignees.—Other extents to a considerable amount are happily swept away by this decision.

Numerous and extensive robberies have lately been committed in Newcastle, as well as in the other large towns of these counties, supposed to be committed by persons devoid of employment.

The inhabitants of Stockton, unassisted by the magistracy, have lately held a meeting to petition for Parliamentary Reform: they say, "every where objects of regret and commiseration obtrude themselves on the sight. We behold the industrious and athletic arm of the ingenious mechanic

breaking stones on the highways—the feeble and infirm with their children, presenting themselves for admission into the poor-house, as an asylum from hunger and cold—multitudes of industrious but indigent poor, existing on the benevolence of the charitable—the middle classes pressed to the earth by the weight of taxation—busy and active tradesmen sinking into a state of gloomy apprehension, from want of employment—and many persons of their number, as well as others, compelled to pass the ordeal of the London Gazette. Such is the faint outline of the miseries already felt, and which appear to be progressively encreasing."

Seven hundred seamen have been, within the month, supplied with soup and bread, twice a week, by the overseers and guardians of Sunderland.

The worsted mill of Messrs. Edward and Joseph Pease, of Darlington, was lately

lately destroyed by fire, and upwards of 500 hundred people were thrown out of employment.

Married.] Mr. John Thompson, to Miss Isabella Brown, both of Durham.—Mr. Robert Hall Naylor, of Durham, to Miss Lydia Adams, of Darlington.—Mr. Robert Brumwell, of Newcastle, to Miss Frances Stephenson, of Gateside.—Mr. Robert Mordy, to Miss Isabella West.—Mr. Alexander Wilkinson, to Miss Young: all of North Shields.—Mr. John Taylor, to Mrs. Margaret Scott, of North Shields.—At South Shields, Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Forsyth.—Capt. Faulkner, to Miss Crisp.—Mr. Michael Romaine Callender, to Miss Margaret Johnson.—Mr. John Walker, of South Shields, to Miss Jane Robinson, of Billingham.—Mr. Thomas Morrison, to Miss Keith, both of Sunderland.—Mr. John Blackett, of Sunderland, to Miss Ann Middleton, of Durham.—Mr. Thomas Wood, of Barnardcastle, to Miss Alderson, of Sandforth.—Mr. Michael Wheatley, of Chester-le-Street, to Miss Margaret Jackson, of Plawsworth.—Mr. John Wheatly, of Weatherhill, to Miss Hall, of Sheraton-hill-top.

Died.] At Newcastle, at the East Bal-last Hills, 47, Lieut. Jeremiah Brown, R. N. much regretted.—In Westgate-st. 27, Mr. George Richardson.—At North Shore, 82, Mrs. Fryar.—78, Mrs. Elizabeth Peachy Betts, much and justly respected.—78, Mr. James Pow.—In the Close, Mr. Francis Stephenson.—Mrs. M. Marshall, much esteemed.—Mrs. C. Hayes.—In Northumberland-street, suddenly, Thomas Pearson, esq. an elder brother of the Trinity-house, justly regretted.

At Durham, 56, Mrs. Clarke, wife of the Rev. Mr. C. minor-canon of the Cathedral there, justly lamented.

At North Shields, 37, Mrs. Jane Wright.—46, Mr. R. Brown.—38, Mrs. Mary Simpson.—86, Mrs. Jane Harrison.

At South Shields, 52, Mr. John Anderson.—38, Mrs. R. Grieves.—62, Mrs. R. Oliver.

At Darlington, 78, Mr. T. Colling.—87, Mrs. Wass, much respected.

At Sunderland, 38, Mr. Richard Johnson.

At Barnardcastle, 71, Mr. Jeremiah Thawaites, much respected.

At Tweedmouth, 66, Mr. George Robertson.

At Tynemouth, 71, Mr. James Coates.

At Stockton, 82, George Sutton, esq. senior alderman of that corporation.

At Wolsingham, 81, Mr. Timothy Allison.

At Blyth, suddenly, Mrs. T. Davison, much lamented.—At Crow-hall, 57, Mrs. Elizabeth Cummins.—At Cleasby, suddenly, Christopher Wright, esq. an extensive and successful agriculturist.—At Park House, 58, Mrs. Ann Walton.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. John Liddle, to Miss

Mary Park.—Mr. John Welsh, to Miss Margaret Irving.—Mr. William Dinwood, to Miss Jane Brown.—Mr. Joseph Clifford, to Miss Jane Jordan.—Mr. John Carrick, to Miss Mary Hewitt.—Mr. William Dunwoody, to Miss Jane Brown: all of Carlisle.—Mr. George Bigland, to Miss Sarah Ashwood, both of Maryport.—At Carlisle, Mr. William Kerr, to Miss Addison, of Coldbeck.—Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Appleby, to Miss Isabella Robson, of Penrith.—Mr. Robinson, of Maryport, to Miss Ann Reed, of Cunningsarth.—Mr. Thomas Robinson, to Miss Isabella Nicholson, both of Penrith.—Mr. Best, to Miss Millar, both of Boothby.—At Irthington, Mr. Thomas Graham, to Miss Margaret Law, of Old Wall.

Died.] At Carlisle, 40, Miss Isabella Scaif.—34, Mr. Joseph Pears.—Mr. Andrew Glendenning.—36, Mrs. R. Sewell.—42, Miss Jane Carruthers.

At Cockermouth, 67, Mrs. Mary Mitchell.

At Brampton, 58, Mr. Thomas Townley.

At Wigton, 26, Mr. John Lawson.—38, Mrs. Hannah Bell.

At Appleby, 66, Mrs. Jane Watson.—

At Ravenstonedale, 88, Mrs. Margaret Bousfield.—82, the widow of the Rev. Jeffrey Bowness.—At Newbiggin, suddenly, 31, Mr. John Potter.—At Willow Holme, 46, Mr. Christian Forster.—At Kingmoor, 77, Mr. G. Scurrah.—At Hulme, James Evans, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. GODFREY HIGGINS, in his letter "to the gentlemen of the county of York, who think a change in the state of the representation of the House of Commons necessary," has ably pointed out to them the duty of their situation; and his call has been answered by several magistrates and other gentlemen of the highest respectability. A requisition is in progress, to be presented to the High Sheriff to call a county meeting at York, "to take into consideration the present state of the national distress, and the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons for a reform in the representation of the people."

A public meeting was lately held at Hull, to take into consideration the distressed state of the country, and to petition the legislature for a reform in Parliament. The meeting was numerous and respectable, and resolutions expressive of the necessity of reform, and a petition founded thereon, were unanimously agreed to.

A meeting has lately been held at Huddersfield, to petition for reform, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted,—1. That this meeting is determined to abide by the ancient constitution of the country, and considers any attempt made to prevent the people from exercising their legitimate right of petitioning, subversive of that constitution, and only calculated to promote riot and confusion.—

2. That

2. That this meeting disclaims all knowledge of, or participation with, any secret or public meeting whatever, which has a tendency either to infringe upon the law or the constitution, and that it holds in abhorrence all such proceedings.—3. That the friends of Parliamentary reform contemplate, with sorrow and regret, the attacks made upon them by the declarationists; and recognize, in their declarations, the same principles that actuated the addressers in 1793, to support the abuses and corruption of government, to which conduct, on that occasion, the distresses that now overwhelm the country are chiefly to be attributed; for they are convinced, that, had those addressers, instead of supporting the measures of wicked and profligate ministers, lent their aid to obtain a radical reform in Parliament, the present sufferings would have been unknown in the United Kingdom.

At a meeting of the city of York, R. CHALONER, Lord Mayor, in the chair, a series of resolutions on the state of the nation, were passed, most honourable to that ancient and enlightened city.

Married.] Mr. Isaac Sacker, to Miss Fell, both of Hull.—Robert Frost, esq. of Hull, to Miss Catharine Betty Lee, of Leeds.—Mr. Robert Draper Cooke, of Hull, to Miss Martha Greenhaw, of Marfleet.—Mr. G. S. Wright, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Mary Isabella Moon, of Cottingham.—Mr. T. Wigglesworth, to Miss Spence, both of Leeds.—Mr. John Carr, of Huddersfield, to Miss Mary Bentley, of Lockwood.—Mr. Robert Stabler, to Miss Edgar, both of Beverley.—Mr. J. C. Ibbotson, jun. to Mrs. Morley, both of Richmond.—Mr. A. Robb, of Barnsley, to Miss Sarah Unwin, of Leeds.—Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Halifax, to Miss Mary Myers, of Skircoat.—Mr. Dunn, to Miss Parker, both of Pickering.—The Rev. Edward Sunderland, of Rotherham, to Miss Brook, of Kirkheaton.—Mr. George Henlock, to Miss Kirk, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. Henry Tennant, of Leeds, to Miss Clemishaw, of Goldsborough.—Mr. Thomas Clark, of Arram, to Miss Mary Taylor, of Lickonfield.—Mr. W. Foster, of Hazellhurst, to Miss Mary Ann Bagshaw, of the Oakes.—Mr. John Wade, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson, both of Bramley.—Mr. William King, to Miss Elizabeth Spalding, both of Aberford.

Died.] At York, 51, the widow of Leonard Nicholson, esq. of Wistow, deservedly lamented.—72, Mr. William Leatham.

At Hull, suddenly, the wife of A. Stovin, esq.—In Salthouse-lane, 80, Mr. S. Burton.—Mrs. J. Bishop, at an advanced age.—46, Mr. Metcalfe.—78, Mr. G. Perrott.

At Leeds, Mr. Broadbelt.—Mrs. W. Bellhouse, deservedly regretted.—In Park-place, 36, John Flintoff, esq.—Joshua Walker, M.D.; his professional abilities, as

well as his attainments in literature, were of the highest order; and he was no less esteemed for his private worth.

At Wakefield, 31, Mrs. Matilda Mitchell.

At Huddersfield, 21, Mr. Joseph Aspinall, much regretted.—Mrs. W. White.

At Northallerton, 60, John Wilkin, esq.

At Howden, 71, Mrs. Mary Wadsworth.

At Beverley, at an advanced age, Mrs. J. Camm.—63, Mr. J. Wilson, lamented.

At Pontefract, 45, R. Hepworth, esq.

At Bridlington, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Coverley.

At Watton, 60, Mr. Edward Clark, much and deservedly lamented.—At Kilham, 44, Mr. Jarrat.—At Beningholme, 60, Mr. Francis Bulmer.—At Brierly Manor, at an advanced age, William Elmsall, esq.—At Riccall, 89, the Rev. Joseph Nelson.—At Wykeham Abbey, 55, Richard Langley, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

At a special vestry of the parish of Liverpool, held in St. Nicholas's Church, 4000 housekeepers present, it was resolved to memorialize the Treasury, praying for a suspension of the collection of assessed taxes, in the following terms:—

“That the increased and increasing numbers and necessities of the poor of this parish, form a subject of the most serious alarm to the inhabitants thereof.

“That the cause of this frightful increase is to be found only in the unmitigated pressure of taxation, a taxation which, in its insatiable cravings, swallows up the means of honourable employment for the industrious, strips the poor of their scanty means of existence, and threatens those who have hitherto been able to preserve their stations in the middle ranks of society, with immediate ruin and beggary.

“That to ease the country of this destructive pressure is the first and only reasonable course to be pursued, if we would save it from increased misery, confusion, and desolation. That though this vestry cannot deny the imperious necessities, and just claims of the poor of the parish, to an additional rate for their maintenance, it cannot overlook the inability which many of the householders labour under to pay the amount of the assessments heretofore demanded.

“That in this dilemma the only mode of proceeding, which presents itself to this vestry, for arresting the farther progress of pauperism, and of enabling many who are now tottering on its brink, to preserve their station in society, (the only course which offers itself to our adoption,) appears to be an earnest appeal to the government to forbear, for a season at least, the collection of some part of the taxes.

“That the only taxes which we can flatter ourselves with a hope that government will be prevailed upon to relinquish, and those which, in proportion to their amount, seem

seem best calculated to afford the relief proposed, appear to this vestry to be the assessments on dwelling houses.

"That, in furtherance of this object, a petition or memorial, from this vestry, be transmitted to the lords of his Majesty's Treasury, praying them to give orders for a discontinuance of all forcible collection of the assessments on dwelling houses, until the inhabitants of this parish are better able to sustain their pressure."

—The answer of the Treasury has not yet reached us; but, of course, all England is curious to see it.

The parish of Liverpool has this winter distributed cloathing to 10,000 people, whose condition was found to be most miserable.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

The amount of expences for the maintenance of the Poor, in Manchester, for the last quarter, exceeded 20,000*l*.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Hind, to Miss Baxendale, of Lancaster.—Mr. John Wells, to Miss Martha Wilson.—Mr. Edward Pilkington, to Miss Andrews: all of Manchester.—At Manchester, Mr. Wiggins, of London, to Miss Sarah Andrew.—Robert Eckford, esq. of the E. I. Comp. service, to Miss Ann Hallewell, of Broomfield.—Mr. Peter Blease, to Miss Ellen Evans.—Mr. Hinde, to Miss Ann Meadows.—Mr. William Hallwood, to Miss Winifred Mathias.—Mr. Lawrence Wilkinson, to Miss Heywood: all of Liverpool.—Richard Scott, esq. of Blackfield-house, to Miss Elizabeth Furber, of Market-Drayton.—Mr. John Crowther, to Miss Jane Scholes, both of Blackley.—Mr. John Haddock, of Warrington, to Miss Cartwright, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. S. Wilkes, of Burley Lodge, to Miss Gouthwaite, of Liverpool.—Mr. Jas. Wallcock, to Miss Mary Bond, both of Wigan.

Died.] At Lancaster, Thomas Bond, esq.—66, Mr. Thomas Moore.—76, Mrs. Atkinson.—55, Mrs. Carr.

At Manchester, in Market-street, Mrs. Ann Syers, much esteemed.—65, Mrs. Sproston.—73, Mr. John Harrop, deservedly respected.—Mr. James Smith, of the firm of William Smith and Sons.—54, Mrs. Ann Sterndale.—33, Mrs. Ann Lawler.

At Liverpool, 42, Mr. John Pickering.—23, Mr. W. Christian, of Nova Scotia.—In Duke-street, 80, the widow of John Smeathman, esq.—Mr. Thomas Moore, greatly respected.—In Basnett-street, 24, Miss Ann Rycroft.

At Wigan, Mrs. J. Hawarden.—John Hopwood, esq.

At Warrington, 67, Rachael Harrison, one of the Society of Friends.

At Mill-hill, Miss Mary Janet Turner.

At Walton, Mrs. T. Jones.

At Penketh, near Warrington, 23, William Thompson, a member of the Society of Friends,—of whose principles he became

convinced at the age of 15. To every one who knew him, his memory will be always endeared by the recollection of the originality of his genius and his amiable disposition.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Booth, of Chester, to Miss Meacock, of Upton.—James Garner, esq. to Miss Martha Dalton, both of Frodsham.—Mr. Samuel Wood, jun. of Acton, to Miss Leigh, of Acton Bridge.—At Aughton, Mr. Joseph Welsby, to Miss Elizabeth Green, of Walshhall.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. John Harrison.—In Trinity-lane, suddenly, Mr. John Harrison, of Queen-street.—On Tower-Wharf, Miss Martha Simpson.

At Macclesfield, William Whittaker, esq. alderman of this corporation.

At Middlewich, the widow of J. Brown, esq.

At Hartford, Miss Thearsby.—At Toxteth-park, Miss Nicholson.—At Ouston, Samuel Hignett, esq.—At Eccleston, E. Thornycroft, esq. of Thornycroft-hall.

DERBYSHIRE.

At Balsover, a poor woman, named Wyld, destroyed herself and her four children by poison! Want of employment, and of the common necessities of life, were the supposed causes!—*Bristol Mercury*.

Married.] Mr. Francis Cholerton, to Miss Pratt.—Mr. William Hewitt, to Miss Jane Creswick, both of Chesterfield.—At Chesterfield, Gilbert Crompton, esq. to Miss Deborah Bossley, of Chesterfield.—Mr. Ward, to Miss Brown, both of Weston-upon-Trent.—Mr. George Fox, to Miss Lydia Ibbotson, both of Thorpe.—Mr. John Goodwin, to Miss Elizabeth Wall, both of Chaddesden.

Died.] At Derby, 60, Mrs. Mary Moore.—Suddenly, Mr. Charles Denstone.

At Chesterfield, Joseph Colley, esq.—70, Mrs. T. Nicholls.

At Mickleover, 67, Mrs. A. C. Ward, wife of the Rev. John W.

At Thorpe, Mr. Thomas Buxton.—At Alkmanton, 48, Mr. Joseph Foster.—At Ashford, Mr. Joseph Bates, of Buxton.—At Elvaston, 60, Mrs. W. Allestree.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Poor-rates in one of the parishes in Nottingham are 30*s*. to the pound.

The corporation of Nottingham lately held a meeting; when it was unanimously resolved:

That, in the present crisis of national distress and embarrassment, it behoves this corporation to renew their prayer to the House of Commons for a reform in Parliament.

That a pure and constitutional representation of the people in parliament appears to this meeting to be now imminently necessary to the well-being of the country.

as the sweetest means by which a gradual and solid restoration of the national strength can be acquired.

That, for immediate relief, it is highly expedient that there should be the most rigid economy and the utmost possible retrenchment of expenditure practised in every department of the state; and that every sinecure and unmerited pension should be instantly abolished.

That your Petitioners again present themselves before your Honourable House, to pray for a reform in the Parliamentary representation of the people. It has ever been to your Petitioners a cause of deep regret, that the past repeated prayers of your Petitioners and their fellow countrymen, for this grand desideratum of national and constitutional vigour, have hitherto proved unavailing, and, therefore, under the strong conviction, impressed upon your Petitioners, in common with the great mass of the nation, that the want of Parliamentary Reform has been productive of the present debilitated state of the country, under the recollection of the awful prophecy pronounced by Mr. Pitt in 1785, when he said to the then members of your Honourable House, 'without a Parliamentary Reform the nation will be plunged into new wars; without a Parliamentary Reform you cannot be safe against bad ministers, nor can even good ministers be of use to you;' and, under the solemn belief that a compliance on the part of your Honourable House, with the wishes of the nation, is, at the present anxious period, peculiarly, nay, perhaps, vitally essential, your Petitioners beg to repeat to your Honourable House their ardent solicitations.

At former periods the prayers of the people have been rejected because of the alleged unseasonableness of the moment; but your Petitioners humbly submit, that now, when the whole country is crying aloud, from the pressure of unparalleled burthens and embarrassments, the universal spread of commercial distress, and the entrance of actual pauperism into classes of the community by whom its grasp was never before apprehended, the moment is arrived for granting to the people a full and free representation in Parliament, and for restoring to them, through the medium of such their representatives, an efficient control in the system of government.

The whole empire is looking, with anxious expectation, to the united wisdom of Parliament for deliverance from our disastrous condition, and for means to regain our national prosperity.

To your petitioners it appears, that national relief, and the future welfare of the country, depend upon the instant adoption of a most searching economy in the administration of every department of the state,

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upon the immediate abolition of all sinecures and unmerited pensions, and upon a reform of the present corruptions in Parliamentary representations.

Should your Honourable House be pleased to grant the prayer of your Petitioners, they anticipate consequences the most favourable to the country, and to the extrication of the nation from its present abyss of difficulty.

Married.] Mr. Robert Gregory, jun. of Meadow-street, to Miss A. S. Oldknow.—Mr. Thomas Hardy, to Miss Elizabeth Bright: all of Nottingham.—Mr. John Pettinger, of Nottingham, to Miss Elizabeth Saar, of Clayfield.—Mr. A. Palethorpe, of Newark, to Miss Cox, of Nottingham.—John Michael Fellows, of Beeston, to Miss Cocker, of Risley.—Mr. Dumant, of Bulwell, to Miss Atherstone, of Nottingham.—At Newark, Mr. Richard Newton, to Miss Farrow, of Farndon.—Mr. John Harrison, of Balderton, to Miss Mary Ann Holland, of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, 41, Mrs. Elizabeth Bardsley.—In Woolpack-lane, Mrs. Elizabeth Morris.—In Pelham street, 72, Mrs. Ann Morley, justly regretted.—82, Mr. John Coleman.—69, Mr. Robert Watley.—In Snenton-street, 69, Mr. Thomas Knight.—At the Coppice, 72, Thomas Oldknow, esq. alderman and twice mayor of this town.

At Newark, Mrs. Franks.—74, Mrs. Egglestone.—77, Mrs. Ann Ellis.—81, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.—33, Mrs. Mary Fern.—Mrs. Edmonds.

At Mansfield, 76, Mr. Taylor.

At Radcliffe, 23, Miss Knight.—At Holmepierrepont, Mrs. Bettison, wife of J. B. esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Smith, of Lincoln, to Miss Sarah Harrison, of Barnsley.—At Saundby, the Rev. Richard Proctor, of Luxington, to Miss Ann Whaley.

Died.] At Lincoln, 106, Mrs. Walker.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Westby.

At Gainsborough, 67, Mrs. Brettell, widow of the Rev. Jacob, B. Presbyterian minister.

At Louth, 19, Emma, daughter of the Rev. M. Dodd.

At Rufford-hall, Lady Hesketh, wife of Sir Thomas Dalrymple H. bart. deservedly lamented.—At Castle Ashby, 67, T. Scriven, esq.—At Weston-hill, Mr. John Clayton.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A Hampden Club, for procuring "a radical reform in the Commons House of Parliament," was lately established at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The Members have issued a hand-bill explanatory of their views and sentiments, and they observe, that, if any person will come forward and convince them they are wrong, or that their conduct

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is improper, "they shall esteem them their best friends."

The Leicester subscribers for the relief of the Poor have published the following receipt for soup:—For 60 gallons of soup, take 70lbs. of beef, 25lbs. of Scotch barley, 26lbs. of pease, 3½ lbs. of onions, 5lbs. of salt, ½ lb. of pepper.—Let the pease and barley be steeped in water all night, cut the meat into slices, and boil it in 60 gallons of water from five o'clock in the morning until eight, then add all the other ingredients, and about five gallons of water to make up for exhaustion; boil the whole together till 12 o'clock, when it will be ready for delivery.—The soup is to be sold at an half-penny per quart; and that there be two distributions per week; that no persons be allowed to purchase, but those to whom tickets shall be delivered, and that the quantity do not exceed a quart, per head to a grown-up person, and a pint, per head, to children.

Married.] At Cottesmere, J. Beckett, esq. Under-Secretary of State for the home department, to Lady Anne Lowther.—Mr. Willmer, of Loughborough, to Miss Addison, of Northampton.—Mr. Sims, to Miss Jane Judd, both of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. George Wykes, of Great Wigston, to Miss Martha Glover, of Hinckley.—Mr. Thomas Staughton, of Leicester, to Mrs. Mary Toddington.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Hamlet Clarke, senior alderman of this borough; he was thrice mayor.

At Loughborough, 23, Mrs. Lacey.—94, Mrs. Middleton, widow of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Hathern.

At Higham on the Hill, 62, Mrs. Evatt.—At Humberstone, suddenly, 76, Mr. Hiffe, sen.—At Ibstock, 86, Mr. Oaty.—At Beaumont Lees, Mrs. Martha Ellis.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A numerous meeting has been held at Burslem, for petitioning Parliament for reform. A series of resolutions and a petition were agreed to, and the people dispersed quietly.

The poor-house at Bilston is so full that there is not room for them all to sleep at the same time; an equal number retire to rest in rotation!—*Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

Married.] Mr. William Duffield, to Miss Jenkins, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Susannah Humphreys, of Wornbourn.—At Tamworth, Mr. Samuel Barnard, to Miss Sarah Fowler, of Alder Mills.—Mr. Richard James, to Miss Franklin, both of Walsall.

Died.] At Stafford, 74, Mr. Isaac Kenderdine.

At Litchfield, at an advanced age, Mr. Dan. Wilmot.—93, Mrs. Margaret Moss.

At Walsall, Mr. James Reynolds.

At Wednesbury, Mrs. T. Robinson.

At Breewood, 35, Frances, wife of the Rev. John Fernie.

At Burslem, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dicken.

At Hanley, Mrs. Eccles.—Mr. David Wilson.—At Huddlesford, Mrs. Ann Bowman.—At Whrine-Hill Hall, Mr. Richard Timmis.—At Keel, 63, Mr. Thomas Peak.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held in a field, in Coventry, in consequence of the mayor having refused to convene a meeting at the County Hall, pursuant to requisition, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. A petition, founded on the resolutions, was unanimously agreed to. Upwards of 4000 persons attended.

The Poor-rates in Coventry have, within the last year, risen from 16*l.* 8*s.* a week to 22*8l.*, and the distress, says Mr. Peter Moore, was lately so great, that many persons were *candidates* for admission into the workhouse: the number now there is 347, and 8000 persons are receiving daily parochial aid.

According to the evidence of Mr. Lloyd, the vestry-clerk of the parish of Birmingham, given at the last County Sessions, it appeared that there were no less than 5000 out-cases, or families, comprising 20,000 persons, relieved weekly; that there were 800 paupers in the house, and 300 in the Asylum; that their weekly payments now amounted to 800*l.*; that the parish was 6000*l.* in debt; that it was becoming more and more involved every week. The amount collected upon each rate, levied for the use of the poor, produced upon an average from 1400*l.* to 1500*l.*—it should produce 1700*l.* They had had 20 levies since last Easter; and he expected that a rate would be required weekly till Easter.—*Bury and Norwich Post*.

The town's meeting, convened by the high bailiff, pursuant to a requisition of 179 of the inhabitants, was held in Birmingham, on Tuesday, January 11, 1817.—It was called at the Shakespeare Room, which not being large enough to hold a tenth part of the people, after some discussion an adjournment took place to New-Hall Hill, where from 12 to 14,000 persons assembled. Mr. G. Edmonds opened the business, and was followed by Mr. Hawker Smith, who read the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

1. That this Meeting has, with mingled sentiments of surprize and regret, heard of the late unprincipled and atrocious attack upon the person of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, while in the exercise of one of the most important functions of his regal office; and that, with all the sincerity of loyal, devoted, and patriotic subjects, this Meeting joins in reprobating such treasonable and diabolical attempts; and exults in the warmest terms of congratulation on the

the providential escape of his Royal Highness, without the slightest injury to his person.

2. That, while we express our utter abhorrence of this audacious and wicked assault, we must also state our fears, that the true cause of such expressions of disaffection may not have been investigated with an attention equal to its importance.—That we cannot but feel the assurance, that, if those advisers of his Royal Highness, who fill the important station of ministers to the crown, had given his Royal Highness a fair and undisguised statement of the real aspect of public affairs, his strongly impressed mind would have vented its humane feelings in expressions of condolence and commiseration; with the avowed determination, and the most pointed directions, that every measure should be vigorously adopted that could possibly tend to alleviate the sufferings of a people, whose proudest boast is an inviolable attachment to its rulers, its laws, and its Constitution.

3. That we therefore add to our congratulations, our most earnest and respectful prayer, that his Royal Highness will without delay institute such investigation into the situation of the country, as may tend to the adoption of those measures of retrenchment, economy, and reform of abuses, which shall issue in the complete conciliation of the whole body of his Majesty's subjects; a conciliation, which cannot be attained either by apathy or indifference on the part of the rulers, or by additional restrictions on the liberties of the people.

A loyal address was then moved by Mr. Reily, and seconded by Mr. Toulmin; after which the Meeting quietly dispersed.

Married.] Henry Parkes, esq. of Warwick, to Miss Anne Jardine, of Bath.—Mr. Charles Powell, of Alcester-street, to Miss Sarah Upton, of Digbeth.—Mr. S. Alcock, of Dale End, to Miss Hannah Docker, of the Parade.—Mr. Richard Hudson, to Miss Sarah Jerome.—Mr. T. Moore, to Miss Fanny Hadley: all of Birmingham.—Mr. John Tongue, of Birmingham, to Miss Phoebe Skelding, of Brierley-hill.—Mr. John Merridew, of Coventry, to Miss Thorpe, of Edgware-road, London.—Mr. Richard Massey, of Coventry, to Miss Ruth Harris.

Died.] At Birmingham, 56, Mrs. Sarah Potts, universally esteemed.—In Exeter-row, Mr. William Scambler, regretted.—68, Mr. Joseph Peill, greatly respected.—77, Mrs. H. Bragg.—In Paradise-street, 60, Mrs. Richards.—102, Mr. John Rawson.—In Cross-street, Mr. Isaac Mason.—In Bartholomew-square, 38, Mr. John Gill.—At Dale End, 42, Mrs. Mary Fawcener.—68, Mr. Alkins.—In Digbeth 63, Mrs. Sarah Walters.—38, Mrs. Elizabeth Boulter.

At New Inn Hall, Handsworth, 61, Joseph Brearley, esq.—At Islington, Mrs. J. Winfield, much esteemed.—At Edgbaston, 50, Mr. John Worton, deservedly regretted.

At Coleshill, 79, Mr. Thomas Cash.

SHROPSHIRE.

Exertions are still using to ameliorate the condition of the Poor of this county.

Married.] John Corser, esq. to Miss Anne Corser, both of Whitchurch.—Mr. Davies, of Wellington, to Mrs. Jones, of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 73, Mr. John Walker, much respected.—In the Abbey Foregate, 64, Mrs. Anne Taylor.—22, Mr. Rowland Jones.—Mr. Kitchin.—Arabella, wife of Lieut. Col. Gatacre.

At Shiftnall, 51, Mr. Edward Smyth.

At Ludlow, Miss Ann Harper, much lamented.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Wynn.

At Uppington, 36, Miss Ellen Turner.—At Churton, 77, Mrs. Oakley.—At Cluckton, Mr. William Hodges.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Two addresses on the late escape of the Prince Regent, were lately voted at Worcester—one by the Corporation, and the other by a Common-Hall; and, on the next day, a numerous Meeting of the citizens and inhabitants of Worcester, again assembled in Common-Hall; Mr. R. FELTON in the chair; when a string of spirited resolutions to petition Parliament on the subject of retrenchment and parliamentary reform was unanimously adopted.

Married.] Capt. William Curzon, of Melfont, to Miss Maria Hunlock, of Westham-Abbey.—The Rev. A. C. Simpson, to Miss Anne Grafton, of Brittell-lane, Stourbridge.—Mr. B. Maund, to Miss S. Green, both of Bromsgrove.

Died.] At Worcester, 55, Mr. C. S. Philpotts.—In High-street, Mrs. Smith.

At Bell-hall, Harriet, wife of John Perrot Noel, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Thomas Hesketh Biggs, of Whitbourne, to Miss Sarah Jane Alder, of Dublin.

Died.] At Hereford, 73, Mrs. Deborah Williams.—At Cradley, 34, Mr. Geo. Hales.

At the Folley, near Hereford, Mr. Walter Fisher.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A society has been formed in Bristol for the purpose of supplying manufacturers and others with workmen of good character. The object of this institution is to relieve the industrious poor, by the natural employment of capital, and to diminish the great burden of the poor-rates, and the necessity of almsgiving.

There has been another misunderstanding in the iron-works near Merthyr-Tydvil, on account of a proposed reduction of wages. It is said, the chief proprietors,

considering the demands of the workmen to be just, have resolved to comply with them.

In consequence of proceedings of an opposite political character, at a late meeting of the county of Monmouth, a declaration, of which the following is a copy, was circulated through the county, and has received the signatures of many clergymen, gentlemen, and freeholders:—"Because we cannot discover that the rights and liberties asserted and claimed in the Revolution Settlement, 'as the true, ancient, and indubitable rights and liberties of the people,' have been invaded or abrogated since the period of their recognition in 1688; and contend, particularly, that the designation and form of the legislature, as well as the functions and privileges of the legislative body, have remained unchanged, and, consequently, that the Constitution is neither corrupted nor degraded, nor is the present representation in Parliament unconstitutional.—Because, without interfering with the question of the expediency of introducing such changes into the frame of our representation as shall meet the alterations produced by time, and other circumstances, in the state of society, we do not hesitate to declare, that it is utterly delusive to expect, from any such constitutional change, effects such as those with which it is associated in the petition; particularly, we hold it to be a dangerous delusion to instil into the minds of the people an opinion that a Reform in Parliament would lead to an immediate abatement of the pressure of taxation, or an alleviation of many of the other burthens under which the country labours: we hold up these deceitful promises as more deserving of reprobation, inasmuch as they strike deeply at the root of public credit, and thus tend to perpetuate one great cause of the present distress.—Because we are satisfied, that the causes of our present difficulties are many, besides the one of taxation; that a relief from the latter would not remove many of the former; and that these can only be surmounted by the gradual operation of natural causes, aided by that necessary retrenchment and economy in every branch of the public expenditure to which the government is pledged, and the practice of which is insured by the laudable example of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; by that manly fortitude and resignation which this great nation has ever evinced in periods of unavoidable trial and suffering; and especially by that firm support and unshaken maintenance of public faith and national honour, which are indispensable for the restoration of private confidence, and for the welfare and prosperity of the nation."

Married.] Peter Challicombe, to Hester Joan Pince: both of the Society of Friends,

—Mr. William Mirsh, to Miss Alice Dibbins: all of Bristol.—John Jacobs, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Catherine Fitzgerald, of Rock View, Queen's county, Ireland.—Mr. N. Waller, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Carter Styles, esq. of Bristol.—John Dipper, esq. of Southwick, to Miss Tomkins.—Thomas Watts, esq. of Frampton-on-Severn, to Miss Ann Webb, of Wick.—William Davis, esq. of Chastleton-hill, to Miss Alcock, of Luckley.—William Dummet, esq. of Olveston, to Mrs. Higney, of Elberton.

Died.] At Gloucester, 66, Mr. George Cole, justly respected.—84, Mrs. Woodfield, widow of Stephen W. esq.—66, Mr. John Wheeler, deservedly lamented.—78, Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Jones, of Randwick.—In Bearland, advanced in years, Mrs. H. Chapman.—Miss Thompson, daughter of the late William T. M.D. of Worcester.—74, Mr. William Bennett.

At Bristol, in Wilson-street, Mr. Samuel Rogers.—81, Mr. Joseph Sheppard.—At Chepstow, Mr. George Brook.—21, Mrs. Mary Smith, of Bridge-parade.—On Lawrence-hill, 74, Mr. Edward Gwin.—82, Mrs. Jones.

At Clifton, Miss Mackay, of Ongar.—Capt. Clarke, of the royal navy.

At Caerleon, Mrs. Ann Johnson.

At Cirencester, 72, Mrs. Brown, lamented.—At Withington, 68, Mr. Walker, justly respected.—At Mitcheldean, 65, Mr. C. Jones, of Newnham.—At Leonard Stanley, Mr. Giles Brown, respected.—At Marshfield, Mr. Smalcomb.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Michael Ayres, to Miss Ann Colcutt.—Mr. John Shelton, to Miss Elizabeth Colcutt.—Mr. John Williams, to Miss Hannah Burchell: all of Oxford.—Mr. Joseph Josiah Walker, to Miss Hawksworth, both of Kirtlington.—Mr. Henry Blowfield, to Miss Cosby, both of Bicester.

Died.] At Oxford, Daniel Compton, esq. of Urchfont.—77, Mr. Abraham Ward.—In Queen street, 64, Mrs. Swift.—41, Mr. Bolton, deservedly respected.—30, Miss West.—Mr. Thomas Couling.

At Thorne, 103, Mrs. Jane Green.—Mr. F. Jammet.

At Churchill, at an advanced age, Mrs. E. Hailes.

At Watlington, 90, Samuel Rudge, esq. He was the eighth son of the Rev. Benj. Rudge, rector of Thornhangh, Northamptonshire, and a nephew of John Rudge, esq. of Wheatfield, Oxfordshire, who represented the borough of Evesham in Parliament from the year 1698 to 1734. He practised the law in the middle Temple, but retired from the profession in 1763, at the same time that his elder brother, John Rudge, esq. upon inheriting an ample fortune, quitted the bar; they then both went to reside at Elstree, in Hertfordshire, and lived there

there together thirty-eight years. In 1792 he served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Northampton, and, at the decease of his brother John, in 1801, he removed to Watlington.—His mind, active and intelligent, capable of investigating every subject with accurate discrimination and sound judgment, his comprehensive legal knowledge, his strong retentive memory, unimpaired to the last, and his benevolent and liberal disposition, secured him the reverence and love of a numerous circle of relations and friends, to whom he was ever ready to afford information or advice; when he wrote, he had the happy talent of conveying the clearest information in the fewest words. His reading was general and extensive, but natural history was his favorite study, and botany that branch of it to which he most assiduously devoted himself so early as about the year 1750, following at first the systems of Ray and Tournefort, before the system of Linneus was adopted, or scarcely known, in England; and, till within a very short period of his decease, he continued to exercise his admirable faculties in the cultivation of that engaging science. His innumerable manuscript notes, in almost every botanical work that he possessed, fully testify his extensive and correct knowledge of the science. That portion of his library relating to natural history he has bequeathed to his nephew (the son of his eldest brother), the author of several botanical publications, to whom the entailed family estates in Warwickshire and Northamptonshire descend; his own private fortune, an estate in Northamptonshire, he has left to another nephew (the son of his seventh brother), residing in Oxfordshire, who is his executor and residuary legatee.—His loss is sincerely lamented by all his relations and friends; to his servants he was most indulgent; to the poor most bountiful. From the commencement of his last illness, which continued ten days, he distinctly foresaw its inevitable termination, and contemplated it with the composure arising from a true sense of religion, the recollection of a well-spent life, and a perfect submission to the will of Divine Providence.—It may be desirable here to notice, for the benefit of sufferers from calculous complaints, that, for the last forty years of his life, he constantly took a decoction of raw coffee,* which acted as a powerful solvent, afforded him much benefit, and

* Boil 36 raw coffee berries for one hour in a quart of soft spring or river water; then bruise the berries, and boil them again another hour in the same water; add thereto a quarter of a tea-spoonful of the dulcified spirit of nitre, and take daily a half-pint cup of it at any hour that is convenient: its efficacy will be experienced after taking it for two months.

relieved him from calculi during that period, in quantity equal to a half-pint measure.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A county meeting for Reform was held at the Town hall, in Reading, pursuant to a requisition. It was most numerous attended: Paulet Wrighte Benyon, esq. High Sheriff, in the chair. A spirited Petition for free Parliaments, and the disfranchisement of rotten boroughs, was agreed to.

Married.] Mr. Robert Hatherington, of Colnbrook, to Miss Ann Jordan, of Stanwell.—Capt. S. G. Pechell, of the royal navy, to Miss Caroline Thoyts, of Sulhamstead-house.—The Rev. John Morris, of Olney, to Miss Mary Smith, of Sherrington.—Mr. Thomas Bird, of Bishops Stortford, to Miss Sophia Dobede, of Soham.

Died.] At Windsor, Mr. Rutter, of St. George's Choir.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

The Duke of Bedford's premium of twenty guineas, for the best and most useful newly invented implement of agriculture, has been, since the last general meeting of the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society, awarded to Mr. William Shepherd, of Woburn, for his newly invented paring-plough, which seems to the judges perfectly calculated to supersede the ancient slow mode of breast-ploughing pasture land, preparatory to its being burnt.

Married.] The Rev. R. Manning, B.D. of Wrestlingworth, to Miss Ann Rugely, of Potton.—Mr. J. Pollard, of Ware, to Miss Maria Brown, of Hitchin.—Mr. W. Tilcock, of Beeston, to Miss Charlotte Cartwright, of Hitchin.—Thomas Dell, esq. of Aylesbury, to Miss Maria Sarah Coldicoate.

Died.] At Hatfield, Thomas Stevenson, esq. greatly regretted.

At Northaw, 69, Eleanor, wife of Patrick Thomson, esq.—At Wormly, F. Atkins, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. H. Butler, of Oxford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Briggs, of Northampton.—Mr. Castell, of Daventry, to Miss Mary Freeston, of Desford.

Died.] At Peterborough, 66, Samuel Wells, esq. one of the conservators of the Bedford Level.

At Carlton, 82, Sir John Palmer, bart. several years M.P. for Leicestershire, and one of the Governors of Christ's Hospital.—The Rev. John Bishop, 78, rector of Cold Higham, and vicar of Foxton.—At Finedon, 36, Wm. Somerset Dolben, esq.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The subjects of the prizes given by the representatives in Parliament for this University for the present year are—

For the Senior Bachelors—"Utrum Sybyllina

byllina Oracula e sacris Judæorum Libris compilata fuerint."

Middle Bachelors—"Utrum recte judicaverit Cicero, omnia Romanos aut invenisse per se sapientius, quam Græcos, aut accepta ab illis, fecisse meliora."

The subjects for Sir William Browne's three gold medals for the present year are—

For the Greek Ode,

Τὰ πάντα, ἴδον οὐ καλὰ λίαν.—Gen. i. 31.

For the Latin Ode—"Iol debellata."

For the Epigrams—"Αἱ δευτέραι φροντίδες σοφωτέραι.

Married.] Mr. Charles Pars, of Newmarket, to Miss Hustley, of Claveringhall.—Mr. John Kettlewell, to Miss Catherine Hudson, both of Wisbech.—Mr. Joseph Dobson, of Quy, to Miss Sarah Wells.

Died.] At Cambridge, at his rooms in Trinity-college, the Rev. John Davies, B.D. one of the senior fellows of that society, rector of Orwell, and librarian of the University.

After a very short illness, in Bridge-street, Sir Isaac Pennington, kut. M.D. regius professor of physic, senior fellow of St. John's-college, and senior physician of Addenbrooke's Hospital. He proceeded to the degrees of B.A. 1767, A.M. 1770, and M.D. 1777.

At Brinkley, the Rev. George Cook, rector of that parish.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Noah Shalders, to Miss M. Norton: both of Norwich.—Mr. James Lash, R.N. to Mrs. Bell, of Yarmouth.—Mr. John Short, jun. to Miss Mary Ann Lettis, of Yarmouth.—Mr. G. Boardman, to Miss E. Shingles, both of Acles.—Capt. S. Barber, to Miss Holt, of Southtown.—Mr. William Gill, of Wood Norton, to Miss Frances Blomfield.

Died.] At Norwich, 75, Samuel Fontenelle, esq.—76, Mrs. Rice—49, Mrs. Ann Fisher.—30, Mr. Daniel Smith.—38, Mr. William Aram Mackie.—70, Robert Partridge, esq. one of the aldermen of the great ward of Corisford, justly lamented.

At North Walsham, 40, Miss Harriet Aldham.—At Hackford, Mr. William Simms.—At South Walsham, 71, Mr. W. Mitchell, much respected.—At Shouldham Thorpe, 33, Marianne, wife of P. Bell, esq.—At East Dereham, 21, Mr. Jonathan Ward, justly regretted.

SUFFOLK.

The inhabitants of Ipswich have resolved to petition Parliament for the repeal of the Act of 23 Charles II. by which a person renting a tenement of 10l. a year gained a settlement; and also the 9th George I. where a purchase of 30l. gave the same advantage; and for other alterations in the Poor-laws.

Married.] The Rev. T. G. Dickinson, rector of Alpheton, to Miss Elizabeth King, of Wykham-park.—Oliver Raymond, esq. of Belchamp-hall, to Miss An-

draws, of Flempton.—Capt. William Baldry, to Miss Rachel Burwood, of Southwold.—Mr. Edward Wade, of Orford, to Miss Emma Vertue, of Knoddishall.—The Rev. C. E. Stewart, rector of Rede, to Miss Bassett, of Milford.—Mr. Towler, of Bungay, to Miss Tidmouth, of Lowestoft.

Died.] At Ipswich, Martha Maria, wife of Robert Alefounder, esq.

At Saxmundham, 70, Mrs. J. Russell.

At Stowmarket, 58, Miss Abigail Fiske.

At Sudbury, 86, Mr. John Barker.

At Wrentham, 76, Mr. Benjamin Primrose.—At Sturston, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Robert C. esq.—At Elmswell, much respected, Mrs. Goodrich.

ESSEX.

The humanity of this county continues to be exhibited in relieving the unemployed poor; yet robberies have been frequent in most parts of the county. They may, we fear, be attributed to the inadequacy of the subscriptions to the calls for relief.

Married.] Mr. Joshua Pattinson, to Miss Argent, both of Colchester.—Mr. Bridgen, of Colchester, to Miss Anderson.—William Cross, of Colchester, to M. Sewel, of East Stockwell-street, London, and both of the Society of Friends.—Capt. Ord, R.N. of Greensted-hall, to Miss Blagrove.—William Henry Layton, esq. of Chigwell, to Miss Frances Elizabeth Stephens, of Bower-hall.—Mr. Robinson, of Elmstead, to Miss Mary Postans, of Shelly.

Died.] At Chelmsford, 26, Mrs. S. Barnes. At Colchester, Mr. Golden Ray.—Lieut. Col. Norris, of the engineers, E. I. Co's. service.—82, Mrs. Elizabeth Sarjant.

At Malden, Mrs. Day.

At Chipping Ongar, 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Hadsley.

At Feerhing, 77, Mr. Solomon James.

KENT.

A melancholy accident lately happened near the Nore: a vessel, belonging to Mr. Brewer, of Rochester, accidentally ran foul of the Princess Royal, of Leigh, Essex, W. Ingram master; when the side of the Princess Royal was stove by the concussion, and she instantly sunk. Ingram, his two sons, and a man, were unfortunately drowned.

Married.] Mr. Freeman, to Miss Morris, both of Troy-town, Rochester.—Mr. Isaac Pemble, of Chatham, to Miss Maria Chittenden, of Maidstone.—Mr. Stephen Brenchley, to Miss Mary Westbrook, both of Maidstone.—At Folkestone, Mr. William Huson, to Miss Elizabeth Eastwick.—Mr. Richard Nicholls, to Miss Hannah Baker.—Mr. John Binfield, to Miss Clouton.—Mr. James Denne, to Miss Mummery, both of Margate.

Died.] At Canterbury, 74, Mr. Samuel Golden, suddenly.—Mrs. H. Jager.—82, Mr. Clement Chittock.

At Rochester, Mr. Suchard.—68, Mr. Jenkins.

At Chatham, 67, Mr. Bromley.—60, Mr. Tribe, sen. generally respected.

At Maidstone, 72, Mrs. Franks.—47, Mr. Thomas Smith.—Mr. Baldock.—35, Mr. Edward Kennard.—79, Mrs. Seagar, widow of J. S. esq.—Mrs. Mingay, widow of James Mingay, esq.

At Seven-oaks, 37, H. Streatfeild, esq.
At Folkstone, 24, Miss Maria Smith.—48, Mr. Richard Gettings.—40, Mrs. J. Binfield.

SUSSEX.

Married.] The Rev. Barre Phipps, prebendary of Chichester, to Miss Anna Maria Goddard, of Stargrove-house.—Henry Gompertz, esq. of Brighton, to Miss Elizabeth Wilks, of Dartford.—Edward Milward, esq. to Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. William Whitear, prebendary of Chichester.

Died.] At Brighton, Capt. William Ellison, R. N.—21, Amelia, daughter of Benjamin Travers, esq.

At Hastings, 26, the Hon. Mrs. Harris.

At Ticehurst, Mr. Thomas Bunce.

HAMPSHIRE.

One of the most decisive manifestations of public spirit upon record, took place in this county within the month. A public meeting was convened on Portsdown, to petition for retrenchment and reform of Parliament, when upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND persons attended, whose patriotism was unanimous, and their conduct peaceable; though bodies of cavalry and constables were drawn round the place of meeting. Lord Cochrane and Mr. Cobbet were present, and the petition is among the best compositions of the kind.

So greatly has business decreased at Portsmouth, that money enough is not received at the Custom-house to pay the salaries of tide-waters and labourers.—*Bristol Mercury.*

Married.] At Southampton, John Rushworth Keele, esq. to Miss Constantine Patton, of Fleetland.—Mr. Thomas Way, of Portsmouth, to Miss Sophia Preston, of Stroud-green farm.—Mr. Smith, R. N. to Miss Byrne, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Todd, of Winchester, to Miss Harriet Cooper, of St. Michael's.—At Alverstoke, Capt. Wm. Roberts, R. N. to Miss Elizabeth Money, of Stoke-road, Gosport.—Mr. Perry, to Mrs. King, both of Romsey.—Mr. John Ewen, of Sutton Scotney, to Miss Elizabeth Wellock, of Old Basing.—Mr. J. Carpenter, of New Alresford, to Miss Mary Frances George, of Southampton.

Died.] At Winchester, in Hyde-street, Mrs. Hayter.—Mrs. A. Wake.—56, Henry Bosanquet, esq. suddenly, of Clanville-lodge, late high sheriff for this county.—72, the Rev. Richard Mant, D. D.—72, Mrs. Mary Sylvester.—At an advanced age, in Kingsgate-street, Mr. Jas. Wells.

At Southampton, 55, Mr. George

Coombs.—At the Magazine, 56, Mr. James Chiddell.—In Kingsland-place, Mrs. Waight, wife of J. W. esq.

At Andover, Miss Juliet Giles.—58, Miss Nosworthy.—83, Mrs. Fennell.

At Romsey, Mrs. Foote.—84, Mrs. Betteridge.—80, Mrs. Wilkins.

At Fareham, Mrs. Mew.—Mr. Nicholson, respected.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. George Burbice, of Salisbury, to Miss Catherine Ewer, of Bursliden.—John Bailey Coles, esq. of Warminster, to Miss Sarah Atkins, of East Wellow.—Mr. William Perry Langley, to Miss Mary G. Whiting, both of Warminster.—Edward Moore, esq. to Miss Seaburne, both of Westbury.

Died.] At Salisbury, 73, Mr. Joseph Moon, teacher of the mathematics, and author of the Western Almanack.

At Trowbridge, after an illness of thirty years, Mr. Thomas Whitaker.—50, Mr. Job Gane.

At Devizes, 28, John, son of James Dick, esq. of Artillery-place, Bath.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The cloth-weavers of Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester, have lately presented petitions to Parliament, complaining of the use of machinery in manufacturing cloth, whereby great numbers are thrown out of employment.

The clergy of the diocese of Bath are preparing an address to their diocesan on the subject of the Consolidation Bill, proposed in the last session of Parliament, and to be debated in the present.

A late Bath paper assigns, as one of the causes of the present high poor rates, the great increase in the number of imprisonments: there were lately in Ilchester-gaol, 219; in Shepton, 65; and in Wilton, 59—formerly their number did not exceed 100.

Married.] At Queen's-square chapel, Bath, George Wade, esq. of the 18th Irish regt. to Miss Caroline Domville, of Santry-house, county of Dublin.—William Proctor Anderdon, esq. to Miss Frances Livesey, of Bath.—At Bathampton, the Rev. John Young, of Ballynascreen, county of Londonderry, to Miss Cromie.—Wm. Gryffyd Oakeley, esq. of Plas-tan-y-bwlch, Merionethshire, to Miss Louisa Jane Ness, of Middle-hill, near Bath.

Died.] At Bath, G. Lovibond, esq. of Manchester-square, London.—In Queen-square, Miss Charlotte Goldstone.—Wm. Willson, esq. formerly of Jamaica.—In Westgate-street, Mr. Owen.—On Sion-hill, 77, Mrs. Jane Messink.—On South-parade, Dr. Almon.—On St. James's-parade, 44, Capt. George Lawson.—In Edgar-buildings, Mrs. Hopton, widow of R. C. H. esq. of Canon-Frome.—In Westgate-buildings, Mrs. Goldstone.

At Bridgewater, 80, the Rev. Benjamin Morgan, Baptist teacher.

At

At Taunton, Lieut. Charles A. Lewis.—56, Mr. Jeboult, much respected.

At Charlcombe, 67, Mr. Perry.—At Batheaston, Mr. John Wilton.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Burge, to Miss Ann Lewis, of Stallbridge.

Died.] At Dorchester, 95, Mrs. Meek, widow of Thomas M. esq.

At Sherborne, Mr. Thomas Dinning.

At Tarrant Gunville, Mrs. Cantlo.

DEVONSHIRE.

A late tremendous gale of wind did incalculable damage at Plymouth. It began at eight in the evening, and about one in the morning blew a hurricane. Many lives were lost, ships were driven on shore, and houses and boats were washed away. Guns of distress were heard during the whole night, but no assistance could be furnished from the shore. The Jasper sloop of war, and all her crew, two only excepted, perished.

Married.] Mr. Badgeshot, of Stoke, to Miss Bowden, of Plymouth.—Mr. Charles Piethorne, to E. Thomas, both of Plymouth-dock.—Mr. James Skarden, of Plymouth, to Miss Harriet Shepherd, of Norwich.—At Tavistock, John Smith, esq. of London, to Miss Gill.—Mr. C. Lethbridge, of Kilworthy, to Miss Matthews, of Huxham.—John Tozer, jun. esq. of Broadhempston, to the widow of Major Clarke.—Lieut. White, of the 1st regt. of foot, to Miss S. Brown, of South-Molton.

Died.] At Exeter, — Cheetham, esq. of Manchester.—70, Mr. Thomas Brown.—At an advanced age, Mrs. White, deservedly regretted.—87, Mr. John Land, the most opulent innholder of the west of England, and deservedly respected and regretted.—Mr. Edward Tothill.—Mrs. F. Salter, justly lamented.

At Plymouth-Dock, 92, Mrs. Higg.

At Chudleigh, Mr. John Pulling, jun. merchant, justly respected.

At Yellowford, 89, the Dowager Lady Carew, widow of Sir John C. bart.—At Plympton, Thomas Lear Strode, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Philip Parker King, esq. R.N. to Miss Harriet Lethbridge, of Launceston.—Thomas West, esq. of Camelford, to Miss Catherine Hoskin, of Trenarlett.

Died.] At Falmouth, suddenly, Mr. Richard Treore.

At Liskeard, 76, Edward Hobling, esq. alderman of that borough.

At Mevagissey, the Rev. Charles Lyne.—At Newman-house, the wife of Capt

Woolrige, R.N.—At St. Tudy, Mr. George Stevens, suddenly.

WALES.

At the last Glamorganshire quarter-sessions, held at Cardiff, the magistrates were of opinion, that it would be very advisable to petition the legislature to take the present Poor Laws into their consideration, with the view of making such alterations as may render the rates not only more equal, but less burdensome.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Prossor, R.N. to Miss Sophia Walters, both of Swansea.—Mr. Drew, R.N. to Miss Mary Nuttall, of Milford.—Capt. J. James, of Walterston, to Miss Anna Maria Louisa Phillips, of Orlandon, Pembrokeshire.—Mr. Richards, to Miss Brinley, both of Carmarthen.—Mr. Thomas, of Iscoedissa, to Mrs. Morgan, of Kidweiley.

Died.] At Carmarthen, at an advanced age, the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd, sister to the Earl of Lisburn.

At Brecon, Richard Wilkins, jun. esq.

At Montgomery, Mr. John Jones.

At Llanddoget, Denbyshire, suddenly, the Rev. R. Kyffin, rector.—At Plas Corwen, Thomas Jones, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Aberdeen, James Milne, esq. to Mrs. Stuart, of Deskrie.

Died.] At St. Andrew's, the Rev. Dr. Robertson, professor of Oriental Languages.

At Eglinton-castle, 74, Eleonora, Countess of Eglinton.—At Newton, 88, Robert Hope, esq. one of the most extensive farmers of the south of Scotland.

IRELAND.

A common council of Dublin, by a majority of twenty votes, lately came to a resolution to petition for a reform in Parliament, and also for a repeal of the Union! This is the first time that any measure has been carried against the minister's party in that assembly for many years.

Married.] At Dublin, James Clarke, esq. M.D. to Miss Margaret Harkness.—David Donnellan, esq. of Ravensdale-park, county Kildare, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. John Leeson.

Died.] At Dublin, on Stephen's-green, 84, Mrs. M'Causland, widow of J. M'C. esq.—At Athlone, Anna Maria, wife of Major Chamberlain.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On his passage from the East Indies to England, Charles P. Dana, youngest son of the Rev. Mr. Dana, of Shrewsbury.

At the Isle of France, Edward O'Brien, esq. marshal of the court of admiralty.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In this short Month, we have been obliged to defer all Communications which reached us after the 12th.

We feel it proper to state, that the reference made to us by Mr. Want in regard to his Gout Medicine, was unknown to us till some days after the last Magazine appeared. Our Correspondent presumed on our known desire to be useful; but we have not determined on the co-operation proposed.

ERRATUM.—Page 121, col. 2, line 18 from the bottom, for latter sense, read former.